

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 207

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## FARMER'S CASE PRESENTED TO POLITICS GROUP

Stabilization of Population Ratio Is Advocated at Williamstown

## FARM'S 'HUMAN VALUES' ARE EMPHASIZED ANEW

"Dominion Status" Proposed for Philippines—Benefits of American Tariff Cited

By a Staff Correspondent  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 30

The case of the American farmer was put before the Williamstown Institute of Politics at the opening roundtable on "An American Agricultural Policy," by Henry A. Wallace, editor of an Iowa farm journal, Wallace's Farmer, and son of a former Secretary of Agriculture, while the attitude of industry was informally represented in rebuttal by Prof. D. S. Tucker, economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

Mr. Wallace contended that the national safety of America demands a policy which will result in at least one-fourth of the citizens being farmers, while Professor Tucker countered by declaring economic laws should rule, and that no federal policy should be adopted to keep more farmers on the farm than are necessary to supply national food and clothing needs.

In contending for a "back to the farm movement," Mr. Wallace, who is leader of the roundtable, stressed the importance of preserving the type of human nature developed on the farm as a balance wheel to huge city populations. Professor Tucker on the other hand insisted that a "back to the city movement," is not necessarily an evil so long as the country demands it.

## Farm and Factory Compared

Contrasting agriculture with other industry, Mr. Wallace said, "Farmers today comprising about one-fourth the population of the country receive about one-tenth of the national income."

"Putting it in another way the agricultural industry after paying for labor about 60 per cent above pre-war wage has a return on capital investment of 2 or 3 per cent, whereas corporate industry after paying its labor more than twice the pre-war wage has a return on its capital investment of around 12 per cent as calculated by the United States Department of Agriculture from Treasury records."

In the early days of the Republic, Mr. Wallace recalled it took seven or eight farmers to feed one man in the city, but due to labor-saving devices and improvement in machinery that proportion dropped by 1870 to the point where one farmer could support one city dweller, while at present one person on the land is able to supply three people in towns and cities.

Mr. Wallace urged that the present proportion should be allowed to go no further and felt that a national policy should be adopted at the present time to keep this balance between farm and urban populations.

## Government Aid Urged

Col. Clarence Owsley of Dallas, Texas, secretary of the conference, stated the belief that the temporary depression in farming will eventually rectify itself by natural processes, but urged that this modification should be allowed to go no further and felt that a national policy should be adopted at the present time to keep this balance between farm and urban populations.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927

### Local

Farmer Heard at Williamstown..... 1  
Manuscripts of John Gay Exhibited..... 1  
Better Business Bureau Would Have Furs Sold Under Real Name..... 4B  
Connecticut Agricultural College Honors Three Men..... 4B  
Minimum Wage Law Helping Women, Report Says..... 4B  
Antrim to Celebrate Sequelential 4B  
Use of Local Materials Asked..... 4B  
Child Labor in Street Trades..... 5B  
Reminiscence Celebration Plans..... 5B  
Railroads Carry Thousands of August Vacationists..... 5B  
Work Planned to Aid Negroes..... 5B

### General

Princes and Premier Arrive at Quebec..... 1  
Naval Terms Not Acceptable..... 1  
Central Airport Urged for New York..... 1  
DuPont-Steel Plan to Face Board Inquiry..... 1  
Herbert Hoover Approves..... 2  
Trade Union Bill Receives Royal Assent..... 2  
Common Action Urged in Pacific..... 2  
Profitable Year for Agriculture..... 2  
Wider Uses for Rubber..... 2  
Russo-Polish Solution Seen..... 3  
Pacific Radio Network Planned..... 4  
Foreign Aid Is Now Alleged Against China..... 4  
Clear Dry Vote Called Night of Nation's Voters..... 5  
Forest Census Shows Decline..... 12  
Texas Air Mail to Be Extended..... 12  
Three School Sites Chosen..... 12

### Financial

Rails Lead in Stock Market..... 10  
New York Stock Prices..... 10  
New York Curb Market..... 10  
Boston Stock Market..... 10  
Week's Review of Business..... 11  
Stock Market Price Range for Week..... 11  
Wheat Prices Easier..... 11

### Sports

Canadian Rowing Regatta..... 6  
Major League Baseball..... 6  
Army-in-India Tour Wins..... 6  
Illinois State Tennis..... 6

### Features

The Sundial..... 4  
Sunset Stories..... 4  
Progress in the Churches..... 4  
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog..... 4  
Summer Notes From Washington..... 4  
In the Wake of the Navy..... 4  
Antiques for the Home Maker..... 7  
Music News and Reviews..... 8  
The Home Forum..... 9  
Faith Versus Superstition..... 12  
Radio..... 12  
In Leghorn Veil..... 12  
World's Press..... 12  
What They Say..... 12  
Editorials..... 12  
Letters to the Monitor..... 14  
Random Ramblings..... 14  
As the Pullman Porter Sees It..... 14  
Notes From Paris..... 14

## Bootleggers May Help Build Colorado Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Pueblo, Colo.

COLORADO bootleggers may find constructive work to do as penalty for violating the state prohibition law. For the first offense they must help pay policemen's pensions and educate school children. For a second offense they may help the State build roads. Courts are now sending 50 per cent of the liquor fines to the State fund to pension retired police officers. The other 50 per cent is paid into the various county school funds.

Persons convicted of second offenses against the dry law must be imprisoned in the State penitentiary. If their behavior is suitable, they may be lent to various counties to work on the highways.

## United States Has 61 Per Cent of Telephones

Americans Also Do Most Talking by Wire, Company Figures Show

While there were 27,783,963 telephones and slightly less than that number of automobiles in the world on Jan. 1, 1926, there were only 16,935,918 telephones in the United States on that date, as compared with somewhat more than twenty millions of automobiles. The United States had 61 per cent of the telephones, 27 are in Europe, and 12 per cent scattered through the other parts of the world.

The telephone figures were given out today by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. It has taken some time to obtain authoritative data from the more distant countries and so the most recent data for which comparable world figures are available is Jan. 1, 1926.

## More Than 400,000 in Boston

It is possible, however, to give New England figures up to July 1 of this year, when there were in this section more than 1,500,000 telephones, divided by states as follows: Maine, 134,151; New Hampshire, 83,755; Vermont, 61,096; Massachusetts, 861,387; Rhode Island, 114,742; Connecticut, 280,297.

On that date there were 412,161 telephones connected with the 61 central offices in Metropolitan Boston. It is interesting to note that out of 19,359,360 telephones operated by private companies throughout the world on Jan. 1, 1926, there were 16,935,918 in the United States, which is the number of telephones per 100 population in this country is markedly greater than that in Europe.

In the United States there were 14.8 telephones per 100 population, as compared with only 1.5 telephones per 100 population in Europe, where over 88 per cent of the telephones were under government ownership and operation.

## Germany Has Large Number

The only country approaching the United States in the matter of telephone development was Canada, which on Jan. 1, 1926, had 12.2 telephones per 100 of its inhabitants. Denmark and New Zealand followed with 9.2, Sweden with 7.2, Norway with 6.3 and Australia with 6.1. Germany ranks next to the United States in actual number of telephones, having 2,658,016, but had only 4.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland there were 3.0 telephones per 100 population, while France had only 1.3 telephones for every 100 inhabitants.

In South America, Argentina led in development, having 1.9 telephones per 100 population. The telephone development of South America as a whole was only one-third of Europe, which in turn was barely more than one-tenth of that of the

## Hopeful of Conference

A strong hope that there would be a definite outcome of the Geneva Conference was expressed by Mr. Baldwin in an interview. He did not, he said, leave England until he was satisfied that the British delegates were going back to Geneva with a fair hope of arriving at an accord. "If the Conference fails, it will not be our fault," he added, "for no effort on our part will be spared to reach a conclusion."

To a question Mr. Baldwin replied that he had no present intention of calling on President Coolidge to discuss the naval question.

Immense throngs crowded the approaches to the wharf and were banded along the overhanging Dufferin terrace, the city being full of visitors from far and near, including many from the United States. All the ships in port were decorated with streamers and flags and the city was gay with bunting.

The Empress of Australia anchored in the stream at an early hour this morning, and shortly before 10 o'clock the Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, representing the Government of Canada, accompanied by J. E. Perceval, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, went aboard to extend an

## Distinguished Visitors Guests of Canadian People



Left to Right—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain (O Sport and General); the Prince of Wales (O Central News); and Prince George, Fourth Son of King George (O Hay Wrightson, London).  
Below—On the Prince of Wales's Ranch in Alberta, Where the Prince and His Brother Will Stay (Keystone Photo).



## All Quebec Bids Welcome to Princes and Mr. Baldwin

Royal British Visitors, With Entourage, Received by Dominion Prime Minister

## Official Welcome to the Princes and the Prime Minister

After disembarking, the visitors were driven to the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor through streets which were in festive attire full of cheering people.

This afternoon a luncheon in honor of the two princes and Mr. Baldwin was given by the Provincial Government of Quebec. In a speech of welcome, the Premier, L. A. Taschereau, referred to the Prince of Wales as "a missionary of peace, bonne entente and friendship," and added that Canada would always wish to remain a part of the Empire over which he would some day be called to reign.

## Brings Farming Exports

The Prime Minister's entourage is larger than the combined retinues of the two princes. Most of the 17 members of Mr. Baldwin's party, however, are technical experts, some of them being important officials of Government departments, and others, drawn from private enterprise, are authorities on trade and various phases of extractive and manufacturing industries. They are known as the "Officers of Investigation," and will make a study of Canadian agriculture, manufacturing and trade, in the hope of acquiring some information which may help in solving the problems they have to deal with at home. In their investigations they will be aided by the technical officials of departments of the Dominion Government and by the agricultural and industrial experts in the service of the two big railways.

## To Study Agriculture

Mr. Baldwin himself intends to make some personal study of agriculture in Canada. He has been greatly impressed by the rapid growth of farm production on the western prairies, and acknowledges a special interest in the development of the wheat pool, which in its second year,

## Action Not Inevitable

Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission does not mean that action will necessarily be taken against any of the companies mentioned. The

## Manuscript of Poe's

Hundreds of corrections in the printer's manuscript of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento" add interest to the paper. The original manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Hound of the Baskin's" is without a blot or correction, and the legible handwriting reveal the clarity of the poet's thought.

Among the more interesting of the other original papers on display are Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Voyage of Good Ship Union," Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Recollections of a Gifted Woman," and Amy Lowell's eighty-eight typewritten pages containing one-half of the poems as finally published in her volume "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds."

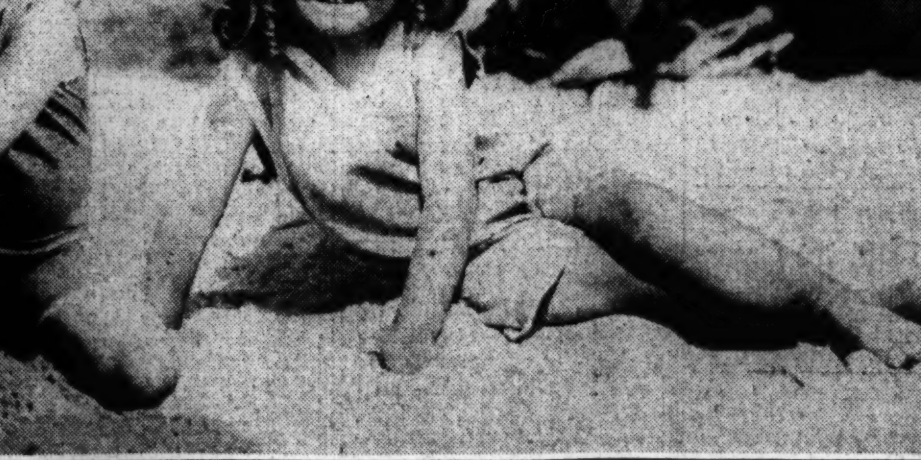
## RADIO TO HELP GUIDE AIRMAIL PILOTS NEAR CLEVELAND AIRPORT

CLEVELAND, July 30 (Special)—Radio telephones and radio beacons will soon be a part of the air mail service at Cleveland Airport, it is announced by Government authorities. The telephones will be used in communication with mail and passenger planes and the beacons will guide pilots in stormy weather, it was said.

Three pairs of giant towers, covering a 10-acre tract at the airport, will give it one of the largest Government radio units in the midwest, J. E. Walls, radio engineer of the United States Light House Service, told city officials.

Planes will be guided in stormy weather by the beacon through the use of two light bulbs on the instrument board of the plane. The bulbs will give equal light as long as the pilot is on his course. If he gets off course, one light will glow brighter than the other and he will know he is off in the direction of the dull light, Mr. Walls said. The telephone and beacon service are expected to be in use within 60 days, it was said.

## Very Comfortable—Thank You



Joy, and Plenty of It. The Photographer Found It Registered on the Faces of Little Frances Gensler and Casimir de Rham, Children of the Summer Colony at Southampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

## RARE WRITINGS BY JOHN GAY GIVEN HARVARD

Original Manuscript of "The Beggar's Opera" Among Works Exhibited

A priceless collection of original manuscripts of "The Beggar's Opera" and other lyrical dramas by John Gay, 1685-1732, and by some of his contemporaries was recently given to Harvard University by George Henry Gay, one of the lineal descendants of the famous composer.

The collection has not yet been arranged in permanent form, but is on exhibition in the Treasury Room of the Widener Library, Harvard Yard.

A number of manuscripts in his own handwriting, accompanying the musical collection tell of the poet's birth in Barstable, England, and his education in the grammar school there. His apprenticeship to a mercer of London is also mentioned, recalling his strong taste for poetry and his lack of aptitude for business which resulted in his release from the trade, referring to his friendship with Swift, Pope, Bolingbroke, and Congreve, who "loved and helped the happy, simple-hearted, improvident good fellow and mediocre poet who was always suffering from the 'large promise with performance scant' of aristocratic patrons."

## DU PONT-STEEL PLAN TO FACE BOARD INQUIRY

Federal Trade Commission to Inquire Into Alleged Relationship

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Regarding the widely-published reports that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company had purchased 114,000 common shares of the U. S. Steel Corporation as "a matter of public concern" the Federal Trade Commission on motion of A. F. Myers, a member, has authorized an investigation of the close financial relationships alleged to exist between the two companies.

Recently published financial reports were taken by the commission to indicate that the du Pont Company has a large interest in the General Motors Corporation and the Steel Corporation and that it expects to have a number of directors elected to the board of the steel corporation and in other ways to develop a close interest between the three companies.

## Calls Attention to Law

Establishment of community interest among these three corporations, reputed among the largest of the country, seems to the commission to be a matter of public concern. The commission calls attention to the law under which it was created which gives it the power and authority to inquire into the organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of corporations.

The resolution directs the chief economist of the commission, "to require an inquiry to be made into the relationships, direct or indirect, among the United Steel Corporation, the General Motors Corporation, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, tending to bring them or any other important industrial corporations under a common ownership, control, or management, with information as to the probable economic consequences of such community of interest, and to represent facts to this commission."

The value of this combination of these three corporations, the old established du Pont Company, the enormous steel corporation, and the General Motors Corporation has been valued at four billions of dollars. With an interlocking directorate, it would occupy a dominant position in the economic and financial world. It is declared that the General Motors is entering into a rivalry with Ford that would, if successful, rid it of its most powerful competitor, and give it undisputed pre-eminence in the motor industry.

## Old Gilbert House Will Be Re-Erected

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—All the timbers of the ancient Levi Gilbert house in West Brookfield, built in 1795, have been removed to the Eastern States Exposition grounds and the house is being rebuilt rapidly on its new site on the Avenue of States, where it is to become headquarters for the home department.

An order has been placed to purchase 20,000 brick, as nearly like the original brick as possible, to rebuild the four fireplaces in the building. The house will rest on foundations of red sandstone.

Announcement is made that Mrs. James J. Storror, who bought the house from Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, has bargained for another house, this time in East Hempstead, N. H., to be brought here as the second member of the typical village group to be developed. This house will not be moved until next year, however.

## Statistics Show Position of Three Countries Under Britain's New Proposals

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegram from Halifax

LONDON, July 30.—Great Britain would have to scrap one 10,000-ton cruiser now in process of construction as well as four submarines over the size limit and possibly three more of the building which are a few tons larger than the 1800-ton limit, if the British proposals for limitation of auxiliary tonnage were accepted at Geneva.

Today the British total tonnage in the classes of ships concerned is 406,000. Therefore Britain would also have to scrap 16,000 tons, unless it could arrange to keep them among ships over the age limit.

At present, Britain has 39 cruisers under 6000 tons, which, added to 12 10,000-tonners and seven cruisers between 6000 and 10,000 tons mentioned by name in the scheme, would give a total of 58, as against the figure of 71 previously advanced during the Geneva parleys. And it

## Children Ride Free to City Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Louisville, Ky.

NO MATTER where they live nor how difficult carfare may be to obtain, Louisville children now are able to play regularly in the fields, under the trees and on the playgrounds of the great natural parks on the city's outskirts. The board of park commissioners has just put into effect a system whereby practically all of the 35,000 children who live beyond walking distance of these beautiful playgrounds may visit there each week.

Chartered cars, paid for by the city, now make daily trips, six times a week, to three of these parks. Stops are made in front of, or near, the public schools at scheduled hours, picking up loads at each.

## Central Airport for New York Strongly Urged

Lieut. Maitland Proposes Roofing Piers to Make Landing Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30.—New York's need of a centrally located airport was emphasized by Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger, first fliers to make a non-stop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, at a luncheon just given in their honor by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce here.

The Pacific fliers were welcomed to New York by prominent aviators and persons interested in aviation, among whom were Lieut. George Noville, Clarence Chamberlin, A. H. O. Fokker, Lloyd Bertall, Harry Guggenheim, and Grover C. Loening, designer of amphibian airplanes.

New York's airport should be located, preferably, on Manhattan Island to avoid lost time in traveling to and from outlying districts, the aviators urged.

Lieutenant Maitland proposed that an airport might be constructed by roofing over the Chelsea Piers, on the west side of Manhattan along the Hudson River waterfront. Roosevelt, Curtis and Mitchell Fields are so far from the city that an aviator can fly from Washington to the field sooner than he can get from the field to New York, Lieutenant Maitland said.

Both Pacific fliers said they believe transoceanic passenger service will be developed in the near future. Passenger air service to Honolulu will be possible in five years, they added, and it may be established all the way across the Pacific in that time. While interest in aviation is keen now and nearly every city they visited during their trip from the west is considering building an airport, yet nothing should be done without carefully worked-out plans, they said.

Declaring that the flight to Honolulu was "no stunt," Lieutenant Maitland said there are many officers in the United States Army air service who could have made the flight.

Lieutenant Maitland, who is aide to P. T. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War in charge of aviation, returned to work today. Lieutenant Hegenberger is chief of the army's bureau of instruments and navigation at Dayton, O.

## Washington Views Awaited

GENEVA, July 30 (P)—Although British and American delegations to the naval conference apparently are as far apart as ever on the 8-inch gun cruiser problem, the feeling persists that if a break in the conference is inevitable, as seemed to be the case today, it will be effected without hard words being used on either side.

The Japanese have shown particular anxiety that if the conference adjourns without reaching an agreement, nothing should be said at the final public session which might encourage misunderstanding between the powers concerned, but the opinion has been given that Japanese intervention will not be needed to tone down the concluding declarations of the Americans and British.

All eyes appear to be turned on Washington to learn whether anything will develop to change the stand of Hugh S. Gibson, chief American delegate, that the latest British plan for a treaty on cruisers, destroyers and submarines was unacceptable.

The Americans are known to be particularly dissatisfied with the concluding paragraph of the latest British proposal. This clause, which is understood to provide latitude for transferring tonnage from one category of warships to another, has been described in American quarters as likely to lead to competitive construction—the very thing the conference was supposed to prevent.

The chief Japanese delegate, Admiral Saito, has booked passage on a Japanese steamship sailing from Naples for Tokyo, Aug. 15.

## Block Printing Is Coming Into Its Own Again As You Will Note Monday

IN THE ARTS PAGE



would be unable to build more without scrapping an equivalent tonnage of destroyers or submarines.

As regards destroyers and destroyer leaders, the figures are 171 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 209,000, not counting three just reaching the prescribed age limit of 16 years. The submarines number 63, with a tonnage of 47,000, leaving out of the calculation four vessels over the 1800-ton limit. Britain also has three building which, just over this limit, would presumably have to be scrapped.

**Destroyers and Submarines**

The United States would be 10,000 tons short of the permitted aggregate when five 10,000-ton cruisers now in course of construction are completed, and would have to scrap a corresponding tonnage of destroyers or submarines if it wanted to build to the quota of 15 larger cruisers. It is also noticeable that the United States has no cruisers under 6000 tons within the age limit of 16 years, compared with Britain's 39 and Japan's 17. It has, however, 11 older vessels from 3200 to 3750 tons, and these could be kept under the British plan, which allows retention of over-age vessels up to 140,000 tons.

The United States total of destroyers and submarines at present is far in advance of the other two countries. Its destroyers would aggregate 240,000 tons, and as regards numbers it would have 288, compared with Britain's 171, and Japan's 88. Japan's and the United States's destroyer figures are each exclusive of 21 vessels over the age limit.

Submarine figures, however, are complicated by the fact that 44 of the United States and five Japanese are between 600 and 1000 tons, which is apparently allowed in the British scheme. The United States is building 12 more of this kind of vessel which supposedly would have to be scrapped—though these particular boats are only suitable for coastal defense—because the United States would exceed the submarine limit of 90,000 tons.

As far as Britain is concerned the upshot of the plan is that Britain would cancel the greater part of the five years' building program of large cruisers projected could be built except as tonnage became available, owing to the older vessels reaching the age limit. One in course of construction Nine submarines now building would be scrapped also, and 18 more projected could not be laid down unless Britain decided to do without some of its cruisers or destroyers.

Contrariwise two British destroyers building and 24 projected would be completed without corresponding reduction of the cruiser or submarine totals. It should be noted that the British scheme forbids guns larger than five-inch on destroyers and submarines. None of the three countries at Geneva exceeds this limit, but the French have several destroyers with 5.1 guns and submarines with 5.9 guns.

## Postponement of Plenary Session Thought Likely

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 30—Advices received by the State Department indicate that the plenary session of the Geneva Conference on the limitation of naval armament will probably not be held on Monday as had been tentatively arranged.

This is taken to mean that last hour efforts are being made to save the situation at Geneva and reach some kind of agreement, or if that cannot be done, to present the reasons for each country's stand in language which will give assurance of the friendliness and esteem of each country for the others.

Final conferences have been held here between the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral E. W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations; William E. Castle, assistant Secretary of State in charge of European affairs; Theodore W. Marinier, chief of the Western European Division of the State Department, and Capt. William Baggeley of the Navy General Board. All that was said publicly regarding the conference dealt with the "perplexities of the latest developments at Geneva," and that the purpose of the conference had been to assure complete co-operation between the State and Navy Departments here and at Geneva.

Henry Chilton of the British Embassy conferred with the Secretary of State, but said they had merely reviewed the general situation. "I can see no reason why a failure of the conference at Geneva, if there is to be one, should be detrimental to the friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States," he said.

The statement by Mr. Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., was made after

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Art Theatre  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.  
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and 107th Street, New York City—Free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 12 to 5.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Carillon recital, Cohasset, 3:30.  
Illustrated talk, "What An Artist Saw in Japan," by Miss Jeanie Lee Southwick of Worcester, Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, 2:30.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter, July 11, 1911.  
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

he had received the views of the State Department on the Geneva situation. What he obviously apprehended was that the plan submitted by the British would involve both countries in an extended naval building program, which he has consistently sought to avoid. Deferring the plenary session and threatened breakup of the conference may give an opportunity for elucidation of the British plan, the purport of parts of which, it was said here, was not thoroughly understood. There is yet time for give and take which will accomplish something in limiting armaments. It is felt in unofficial quarters. The latest British proposals may carry the possibility of a compromise.

The national office of the Women's International League has sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

"The trend of affairs at the Naval Conference is most distressing. We earnestly hope that you will call a recess of the conference so that time may be given to the issues and freshen the vision of the delegations. We are confident that such a step now would give opportunity to regain your object of limitation of armaments and save the conference from further deterioration into a bitter controversy of naval rivalries and competition."

## British Not Unsympathetic to Proposed Naval Holiday

*By Special Cable*

GENEVA, July 30—Geneva is waiting for President Coolidge's decision on the British naval proposals and meantime the situation remains unchanged. But although the British are standing by their proposals this does not mean that they are not open to any suggestions which the President may make for saving the conference.

Meantime W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, refuses to predict what may happen on Monday if the plenary session takes place that day, for it is now possible that it may be postponed to give the British and Japanese time to consider the reply from Washington.

The British refuse to adopt the pessimistic tone with which the press generally regards the situation. Certain new suggestions for saving the conference are being discussed here, but they are mentioned with great reserve, for they do not appear to have been officially proposed by the British or American delegations. The most interesting of these is the suggestion that a pledge for a naval holiday until 1931, when the Washington treaty comes up for revision.

The British delegation, while anxious for a longer agreement, is not unsympathetic to this proposal, which would at any rate permit of a definite step being taken toward the realization of a limitation of armaments.

On the other hand, the British delegates do not appear favorable to the idea that a treaty might be reconsidered at any time to meet the apprehensions of any of the contracting parties concerning the shipbuilding of the others. They, of course, are prepared to accept such a provision regarding construction in non-contracting countries, but feel that a treaty which could be varied as between the three contracting parties would be too indefinite. For it would not provide for the precise limitation of eight-inch gun cruisers which Great Britain demands.

## AMERICA LEADS IN TELEPHONES

(Continued from Page 1)

United States. In Asia the majority of telephones were in Japan, which had 1.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

A notable feature of American telephone development is the large number of telephones to be found in the smaller towns and rural districts. In communities under 50,000 population in the United States there were 11.7 telephones per 100 inhabitants, which indicates a development for smaller places in America greater than the total telephone development of any other country except Canada. In Europe, rural development is almost negligible.

**Concentrated in Cities**

Telephones in the chief European countries are concentrated in the larger cities. London had more than one-third of the total number of telephones in Great Britain. Paris, though it had only 255,561 telephones, also had more than one-third of all the telephones in France. In Germany, though telephones are more widely distributed throughout the country, they are still largely concentrated in the biggest cities.

Notwithstanding the wide diffusion of telephones in the United States, however, American cities are much more highly developed than comparable foreign cities. New York, for example, had in relation to its population nearly four times as many telephones as London, nearly three times as many as Paris, and over twice as many as Berlin. In fact, New York City had in actual numbers more telephones than the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Chicago had more telephones than the whole of France and Sweden.

Americans also use the telephone often than the inhabitants of any other country, it was shown. There were 198 telephone conversations per capita in this country in 1925, as compared with only 32 conversations per capita in Germany. Denmark averaged 135 conversations per capita, followed by Norway with 107 and Sweden with 106 conversations per capita. Japan, with 33 conversations per capita, respectively. There were in the United States during 1925, 22,400,000 completed conversations—equivalent to one every second, for over 700 years.

**MOTH PROTECTION**  
This is the most effective method of protecting your clothes with Beatty Anti-Moth Compound. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and field tested. No spraying, no airing, no clothing. One year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter, July 11, 1911.  
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## COMMON ACTION URGED TO KEEP PACIFIC PEACE

Honolulu Conference Hears Plea for Freer Contacts to Aid Understanding

*By a Staff Correspondent*

HONOLULU, T. H., July 30—Promotion of peace on the Pacific Ocean was re-emphasized as the great and sole purpose of the Institute of Pacific Relations at the final meeting of this year's session here. A new trend of thought, leading to better mutual understanding among the Pacific peoples is the present need, said Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairman of the institute in summing up the work of the last two weeks here and the possibilities of the institute for future service.

"International machinery," at present is inadequate, he declared, and

with the Japanese division to choose the first vice-chairman and the Chinese the second vice-chairman.

The new constitution was signed for Australia by F. W. Eggleston, Attorney-General and Minister of Railways of Victoria; for Great Britain by Sir Frederick Whyte; for Canada by Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, Montreal; for Japan by Dr. David T. Yui; for the Philippines by Dr. Jose P. Laurel; for New Zealand by Walter Nash, secretary of the New Zealand Labor Party; and for the United States by Dr. Wilbur.

Sir Arthur Currie offered the only resolution of the entire meeting, thanking the hosts and officials of the institute for making the sessions a great success. An official statement issued following a round-table discussion declared that greater harmony between the press would henceforth be the rule.

In a farewell speech, Gov. Wallace R. Farrington pointed to the success of Hawaii in the Americanization of many different races and cited the harmony between races here as an example of what is possible in the world at large. Members of the institute were unanimous in praise of the work done at this session and in forecasting a great opportunity for the institute to serve the interests of peace in the Pacific.

**Informed Public Opinion**

**Termed Peace Insurance**

HONOLULU, July 30 (AP)—The immense importance of news distributing associations and of daily newspapers as molders of public opinion—an opinion that may lead to war or to peace—was emphasized by W. J. Pape of Waterbury, Conn., vice-president of the Associated Press, in a speech before the Institute of Pacific Relations.

"When the people are well informed," said Mr. Pape, "be sure that they will have something to say about wars. Wars grow out of misunderstandings. It is on record that some of the great wars of the past have arisen out of misunderstandings created by deliberate lying to the people. In most wars not one man in a thousand has really understood what he was fighting for."

But now that public opinion is daily better and better informed in so many countries—and in recent years there has been a world-wide demand for foreign news to show that the process is proceeding apace—public opinion is appearing in court. The governments must convince the peoples first.

"This takes time and time can be used for peace proposals and for possible settlements. Soon public opinion will be the real ruler of the world, with governments at its beck and call. Then, if ever, will come the time when nations shall not rise against nations, neither go to war any more."

**Manchurian Situation**

The delicate situation that exists in Manchuria, with Russia, China and Japan directly involved, needs to be frankly faced by all the Pacific powers, said Dr. Wilbur, for all are indirectly involved, and should lend their counsel in attaining a peaceful adjustment. He asked the members to awake to the power of public opinion in world affairs, and the fact that, for it to be effective, the public must be acquainted with the influences which make for war and for peace in international relations.

Sir Frederick Whyte, speaking for the British groups at the institute, declared the meeting had been a great success in accomplishing its purpose of defining world problems in such a manner that their solution would be brought nearer.

He also warmly praised the draft peace treaty proposed by Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, and said that the Washington Four-Power Pact should be extended into a general permanent agreement. Sir Frederick also lauded the work of the League of Nations.

**China Welcomes Scrutiny**

Dr. William Hung, dean of Peking University, speaking for the Chinese delegates, declared they were rejoiced at the opportunity to bring the attention of the world to their country and the situation there. He expressed great hope for the future development of China through the attaining of internal unity and understanding and co-operation abroad.

Yusuke Tsurumi of the Imperial University, Tokyo, asserted that Japan is becoming "internationally minded," and greatly appreciates every sign of sympathetic understanding of her problems by her neighbors.

A permanent constitution for the institute, setting forth its object as study of the conditions of the Pacific peoples, with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations, was adopted at the closing session and signed by representatives of the 10 Pacific nations whose delegates had gathered here.

It was announced that the next meeting would be in the Orient, probably Tokyo or Shanghai. Dr. Wilbur was re-elected chairman.

## HERRICK FLIGHT WINS APPROVAL

Paris-to-Cleveland Trophy of \$25,000 Attracts European Fliers

CLEVELAND, O., July 30 (Special)—The \$25,000 Myron T. Herrick trophy, to be awarded to the first Paris-to-Cleveland flier, has received the formal approval of the National Aeronautical Association at Washington. It has been announced here.

The award carries with it an extra \$5000 as a bonus if the flight is made between Aug. 6 and 28, the dates of the Ohio-Cleveland Industrial Exposition. The \$25,000 offer is good until Aug. 1, 1928.

Word has come from Europe that the offer of the award by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has been received with enthusiasm there. Already several French and German pilots are tuning up their planes in an attempt to make the flight in time to win the award and the \$5000 bonus, the reports said.

Maurice Drouhin, French flier who will pilot the Bellanca plane in which Clarence Chamberlin flew from New York to Germany, is said to be almost ready for the trip. Leon Givon and Dieudonne Costes, are also reported preparing, and in Germany, Friedrich Loewe and Johann Ristler, who recently staged a 29-hour flight, and Otto Koenigke and Count George Sialabach are probable contenders.

Rules for the flight will be drawn up in conjunction with the International Aeronautique Federation of France. The French organization will be in charge of the Paris arrangements and will officially test all instruments of the planes in the flight.

The second anniversary of the opening of Cleveland's airport finds it the scene of exceptional activity and expansion. Construction of four great hangars, in addition to the hangars of the air mail service and the Federal Reserve Bank, is within a few days. One of them, the headquarters of the Thompson Aeronautical Corporation, operators of an air taxi service, will cost \$25,000. The other three will be the home of the Ohio Guard Air Service, and will cost \$150,000. It has been announced.

In addition, the hangars and offices of the National Air Transport Company, which is to take over the air mail service from the Government, Sept. 1, will soon be under construction. Officials say they will be completed before cold weather begins. Until they are built, the company will use the present government hangars and office, which will be located on the property of the city of Cleveland.

## FARMER'S CASE IS PRESENTED

(Continued from Page 1)

ication could be made more easily by the assistance of the Government. The view of Professor Tucker and W. W. Cumberland, economic adviser to the Haitian Government and a visitor at the conference, took sharp issue. The difficulty in farming in the United States, according to Professor Tucker, is that the rate of its increase in annual production has been apparently double the rate of increased production in industry. This condition has continued for years to the detriment of those now remaining on the farms producing a surplus of goods.

"There is no room for them," Dr. Tucker observed. "Instead of preserving this situation, we should start farmers producing something for which there is a demand."

"The changing modern life shows a demand for much less farming," said Professor Tucker, "and there is every probability that this is permanent and not temporary for history is full of such examples of changes in occupations, many of which have become as extinct as the clipper ship."

**Philippine Policy Sought**

Prof. Ralston Hayden of Michigan University, leader of the round-table conference on the Philippine Islands, declared the time is ripe for the United States to arrive at a permanent policy on the political status of the islands, first, because of growing comprehension among Filipinos themselves that their economic development is lagging and depends on more complete co-operation with America; and secondly, because the administration of Gen. Leonard Wood has put the insular finances on a sound basis, turning annual deficits and losses into surpluses and ending the difficulties that came with the insular regime.

The uncertainty of the political future of the Philippines he said is the outstanding element in the situation after nearly three decades of American sovereignty in the archipelago. The Philippines, Professor Hayden said, are the richest undeveloped territory under the American flag, perhaps in the world, but while the islands remain a rich territory the Philippines are a poor people owing to unstable conditions that have prevented large scale participation of American capital in the development of the country.

In the discussions following Prof. Hayden's introduction, C. C. Bacheelder, formerly Acting Secretary of the Interior in the islands, proposed a solution for the problem of the islands by establishing a Filipino commonwealth with a flag, a definite status in respect to the United States like that of India within the British Empire.

**Firm Stand Advocated**

In conclusion Professor Hayden declared his belief that after the United States had done its utmost to meet objections of the Filipinos in its supervision of the islands, should then let it be known definitely and firmly that it had set its hand to the plough and did not intend to take it away until the end of the furrow, and that the time for this action would be a matter for its own decision.

Vicente Villamin, a Filipino living in New York and a member of the New York bar took the side against Philippine independence although admitting that the majority of Filipinos disagreed with his view. He said that he realized, he said, what will happen if they abruptly take leave of their advantages under the tariff wall of the United States.

About 80 per cent of total insular production is exportable, and 70 per cent of exports come to America duty free, he said. Under such circumstances a sudden severance of relations with the United States would be like dropping off a precipice, he declared.

A main feature in the situation, he added, is the presence of a vast potential immigration from China and Japan into the islands, which the American power to enforce the exclusion policy were withdrawn.

## Trade Union Bill Receives Royal Assent

British Measure Believed Likely to Play Big Part in Next Election

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax*

LONDON, July 30—The Trade Union Bill, which changes the entire political outlook for British labor became a law this week when the Royal assent was given to the bill by the King. In its final stage in the House of Commons all the Government amendments introduced in the House of Lords were passed, including one adding, "any actionable wrong" to offenses punishable as intimidation.

Sir Henry Slesser, for Labor, denounced this as meaning that if in a trade dispute anyone had "reasonable apprehension that he would be called a blackleg" the law would intervene.

The debate, however, was listless, as the Opposition regarded the result as inevitable and many members did not wait for the last vote, which was passed by 206 to 114. The Times says the Trade Union bill "should to play a considerable part in the next general election in view of the pronouncement by many labor leaders that it will be repealed as soon as a Labor Government is given an opportunity."

Another important measure finally accepted before the Commons adjourned yesterday for the autumn vacation was the Money Lenders Bill to limit usury.

The Commons reassembles on Nov. 8.

**New Device Focuses Telescope at Night**

**Permits Quick "Spotting" of Light 50 Miles Away—To Aid Geodetic Survey**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Natural science once more has come to the aid of the engineer in the construction of the Erie Railroad. The General Electric Company and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have developed a device by which a telescope may be pointed directly at a signal light 50 miles away without the delay caused by the "cut-and-try" method.

Although still in the experimental stage, the device has been giving promising results. The apparatus makes use of fused quartz, which has the property of transmitting light with a minimum of absorption and apparently of causing light to bend around corners.

Light from a shielded flashlight is transmitted to the tapered ends of two fused quartz rods, the ends of which are bent at right angles and placed parallel with the barrel of the telescope.

By bringing these two points of light into line with the distant signal the observer draws the beacon into the limited field of the telescope. Because of more favorable atmospheric conditions, many of the measurements made by the Geodetic Survey necessarily are taken at night, and the new apparatus is expected to aid in this work.

## SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT POOL TO SET RECORD

SIoux FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Managers of the wheat pool of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association say

**STORAGE**

Of Householders' Furniture, Rugs, Pianos, Trunks, Silverware, etc.

Phone BAC 1530 or 6175

Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Manager

Packing and Shipment Arranged

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

**NEW EMBLEM JEWELRY**

Arthur W. Fitt

41 Winter St. 4th floor

**The Louise Clothes Shop**

Incorporated

37 Temple Place, Boston

Closing Out All Summer Dresses, Prints, Georgette, etc., \$10.75 to \$22.50

LOUISE LEVENSALOR

**PATTEN HAT AND GOWN SHOP**

472 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Summer Clearance Sale

Dresses, Coats and Hats

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Phone Ken. 6634

**Vacation Luggage**

Everything in Leather Goods for Everybody

REPAIRING DONE

Boston Trunk & Bag Co.

220A MASS. AVE. BOSTON

Opposite Low's State Theater

**Leighton, Mitchell Co.**

Building Construction

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

**Warner Co.**

Established 1868

10 Hawley Place Boston

Tel. Liberty 9878-9

Conveying, Packing, Shipping, Storage

of Household and Office Effects

exclusively. Get out of town on local or distant trips.

A Concern of Reliability, operating the Largest Sanitary Automobile Van in the Country.

**Warren Institution for Savings**

Established 1829

3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON

Next Interest Day August 10

When you fall to get some of your money working for you in the bank, you cheat yourself out of something that is rightfully yours.

Start a Savings Account Now

Deposits Nearly \$23,200,000

Surplus Nearly 1,900,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

## Trade Union Bill Receives Royal Assent

British Measure Believed Likely to Play Big Part in Next Election

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax*

LONDON, July 30—The Trade Union Bill, which changes the entire political outlook for British labor became a law this week when the Royal assent was given to the bill by the King. In its final stage in the House of Commons all the Government amendments introduced in the House of Lords were passed, including one adding, "any actionable wrong" to offenses punishable as intimidation.

Sir Henry Slesser, for Labor, denounced this as meaning that if in a trade dispute anyone had "reasonable apprehension that he would be called a blackleg" the law would intervene.

The debate, however, was listless, as the Opposition regarded the result as inevitable and many members did not wait for the last vote, which was passed by 206 to 114. The Times says the Trade Union bill "should to play a considerable part in the next general election in view of the pronouncement by many labor leaders that it will be repealed as soon as a Labor Government is given an opportunity."

Another important measure finally accepted before the Commons adjourned yesterday for the autumn vacation was the Money Lenders Bill to limit usury.

The Commons reassembles on Nov. 8.

**New Device Focuses Telescope at Night**

**Permits Quick "Spotting" of Light 50 Miles Away—To Aid Geodetic Survey**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Natural science once more has come to the aid of the engineer in the construction of the Erie Railroad. The General Electric Company and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have developed a device by which a telescope may be pointed directly at a signal light 50 miles away without the delay caused by the "cut-and-try" method.

Although still in the experimental stage, the device has been giving promising results. The apparatus makes use of fused quartz, which has the property of transmitting light with a minimum of absorption and apparently of causing light to bend around corners.

Light from a shielded flashlight is transmitted to the tapered ends of two fused quartz rods, the ends of which are bent at right angles and placed parallel with the barrel of the telescope.

By bringing these two points of light into line with the distant signal the observer draws the beacon into the limited field of the telescope. Because of more favorable atmospheric conditions, many of the measurements made by the Geodetic Survey necessarily are taken at night, and the new apparatus is expected to aid in this work.

## SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT POOL TO SET RECORD

SIoux FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Managers of the wheat pool of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association say

**STORAGE**

Of Householders' Furniture, Rugs, Pianos, Trunks, Silverware, etc.

Phone BAC 1530 or 6175

Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Manager

Packing and Shipment Arranged

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

**NEW EMBLEM JEWELRY**

Arthur W. Fitt

41 Winter St. 4th floor

**The Louise Clothes Shop**

Incorporated

37 Temple Place, Boston

Closing Out All Summer Dresses, Prints, Georgette, etc., \$10.75 to \$22.50

LOUISE LEVENSALOR

**PATTEN HAT AND GOWN SHOP**

472 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Summer Clearance Sale

Dresses, Coats and Hats

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Phone Ken. 6634

**Vacation Luggage**

Everything in Leather Goods for Everybody

REPAIRING DONE

Boston Trunk & Bag Co.

220A MASS. AVE. BOSTON

Opposite Low's State Theater

**Leighton, Mitchell Co.**

Building Construction

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

**Warner Co.**

Established 1868

10 Hawley Place Boston

Tel. Liberty 9878-9

Conveying, Packing, Shipping, Storage

of Household and Office Effects

exclusively. Get out of town on local or distant trips.

A Concern of Reliability, operating the Largest Sanitary Automobile Van in the Country.

**Warren Institution for Savings**

Established 1829

3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON

Next Interest Day August 10

When you fall to get some of your money working for you in the bank, you cheat yourself out of something that is rightfully yours.

Start a Savings Account Now

Deposits Nearly \$23,200,000

Surplus Nearly 1,900,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

## Trade Union Bill Receives Royal Assent

British Measure Believed Likely to Play Big Part in Next Election

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax*

LONDON, July 30—The Trade Union Bill, which changes the entire political outlook for British labor became a law this week when the Royal assent was given to the bill by the King. In its final stage in the House of Commons all the Government amendments introduced in the House of Lords were passed, including one adding, "any actionable wrong" to offenses punishable as intimidation.

Sir Henry Slesser, for Labor, denounced this as meaning that if in a trade dispute anyone had "reasonable apprehension that he would be called a blackleg" the law would intervene.

The debate, however, was listless, as the Opposition regarded the result as inevitable and many members did not wait for the last vote, which was passed by 206 to 114. The Times says the Trade Union bill "should to play a considerable part in the next general election in view of the pronouncement by many labor leaders that it will be repealed as soon as a Labor Government is given an opportunity."

Another important measure finally accepted before the Commons adjourned yesterday for the autumn vacation was the Money Lenders Bill to limit usury.

The Commons reassembles on Nov. 8.

**New Device Focuses Telescope at Night**

**Permits Quick "Spotting" of Light 50 Miles Away—To Aid Geodetic Survey**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Natural science once more has come to the aid of the engineer in the construction of the Erie Railroad. The General Electric Company and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have developed a device by which a telescope may be pointed directly at a signal light 50 miles away without the delay caused by the "cut-and-try" method.

Although still in the experimental stage, the device has been giving promising results. The apparatus makes use of fused quartz, which has the property of transmitting light with a minimum of absorption



## WOMEN HELPED OUT TO COLONIES BY ORGANIZATION

Many Women Go to Join  
Husbands in Dominions  
Through Society

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—In their recent report for 1926 the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women points out that in spite of labor unrest and the coal stoppage, the number of migrants settling in the Dominions reveals an increase over the figures for 1925, in which a total of 1490 was sent through the society as compared with 1270 the previous year.

The society can give special assistance to girls of secondary school education who are prepared to act as home helps for a year after entering the Dominion through the nomination system. Nominations were given to the society by the Victoria League Overseas and careful reports are supplied concerning the welfare of each nominee. This makes possible the selection of homes by groups of residents who are anxious to enable girls to gain education to settle in the Dominions.

**Hostel at Cape Town**  
In South Africa the society, through its local committee at Cape Town, is engaged in establishing a new hostel for women settlers. Nearly £4000 has been collected for this purpose through the energies of the Cape Town Committee and substantial help has been received from the Imperial Government. The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association and the Overseas League have given their co-operation to the scheme, and it is hoped that during the course of 1927 this new Settlers' House and Club will be available for use.

**The Loan Fund** administered by the society is one of its most useful activities. During the year over £4800 has been lent, chiefly to enable wives and families to rejoin men already settled in Canada, and also to help women going to other Dominions. It is estimated that repayment of a loan will normally be made over a period of from three to four years.

**Loan Money Repaid**  
The repayments have on the whole been most satisfactory, from 90 per cent to 92 per cent of the total money lent has hitherto been received within the estimated time. The organization required to collect loans necessitates constant correspondence with residents overseas as well as with those who have borrowed the money.

The Society has recently undertaken the responsibility of arranging for meeting women deportees from the Dominions at the port of landing in Great Britain. A number of deportees are sent home owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and it is felt that what ever the cause of deportation, some women should be at hand to meet them and offer them such assistance as they may need.

## GAIN IN COURT FEES HELPS PAY SALARIES

Increase of \$100,000 Expected  
in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (Special)—The increase in fees from the Connecticut State courts will provide an additional revenue for the coming court year of about \$100,000, which will be used to meet the increased expenditures of the State for the salaries of judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, according to a court official.

When the salaries of the 18 judges of the two courts were raised \$3000 each, making a total increase of \$54,000, it was hoped at the Capitol that the increase of fees would take care of the increase of the judges' salaries with a margin to spare. The canvass shows that the counties of Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield ought to produce, on the basis of the business transacted in the courts the past year and allowing for a reasonable increase, an additional revenue of \$75,000, and that the five other counties of Tolland, Litchfield, Windham, Middlesex and New London, should produce \$25,000 additional income.

## ALUMINUM COMPANY IMPORT FINE UPHELD

NEW YORK (AP)—A customs penalty on the Aluminum Company of America, which is largely owned by

**Special**  
Sterling Silver Candlesticks  
8 inch \$6.90  
ARTHUR W. FITT  
41 WINTER STREET, 4TH FLOOR  
BOSTON, MASS.

**ARROW**  
Cleaners—Dyers  
559 Dudley Street, Roxbury  
Roxbury 1425 CHAS. L. GROSSMAN

**NOW**  
Is the time to have installed that heating system you have been thinking of. Prices are lower at present than at any time since 1918.  
Hot Water, Steam and Vapor Heating, Gas Range Heating, Radiators and Furnaces.  
A payment plan different from the rest.  
**Felton-Turner Heating Co.**  
Est. 1878  
Phone Highland 1780, 1781, 1782

the family of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been upheld by the United States Customs Court. The customs service, which imposed the penalty, as a sub-department of the Treasury Department. The collector of customs at Pittsburgh had imposed an additional 10 per cent duty against the company and also on the United States Aluminum Company on the ground that certain machinery imported by them had not been properly marked with the name of the country of origin.

## RUSO-POLISH SOLUTION SEEN

Izvestia Emphasizes Improvement in relations  
of Two Countries

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, July 30—An important leading article on "War and Peace" in the official Izvestia emphasizes the improvement in Russo-Polish relations.

"The contradiction existing between British policy (it is working to prepare conflicts between the Soviets and its neighbors) and the practical needs of the separate countries is characteristically illustrated by the sobering process observable in Poland. In this we must note the clever attitude taken up by Patek regarding the settlement of the Russo-Polish conflict. It seems possible that this may have practical results."

Izvestia insists on the Polish President's refusal to commute Koverda's life sentence to 15 years, and in this case an official disavowal of the Polish state attorney's anti-Soviet utterances during the trial and also "condemnation not only of the murder but what followed the trial—the cult of Koverda."

Therefore, "if this sober mood definitely triumphs in the Polish Government we may suppose the negotiations for liquidating the conflict can have the desired results."

The significance of this article is enhanced by the fact that it is certainly written with full knowledge of the contents of Auguste Zaleski's expected reply which—a high Soviet official has admitted—has been in the hands of the Soviet Government since Monday, although it has not yet been officially "delivered."

This would seem to show that the initiative and choice of moment for its publications has been left to the Soviet Government—according to the needs of the situation here—which is regarded as striking proof of the mutual confidence now existing between Patek and Tchitcherine in the negotiations between their respective governments.

Meanwhile their conversations are continuing.

## PARK CENTRAL HOTEL SOLD AT HIGH FIGURE

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Sale of the 32-story Park Central Hotel at a price in excess of \$15,000,000 is announced by R. F. Brooks & Co., real estate brokers, who said the negotiations represented one of the largest real estate deals of its kind in the history of New York.

The building, an apartment hotel, completed July 1, is located on Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. It was purchased by the Hotel Park Central Company from the Fifty-fifth Street, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue Corporation. "The hotel is the home of Radio Station WPCB."

## WILL SEEK TO ENFORCE DRY LAW IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Regardless of handicaps, the federal authorities will not relax their efforts in any way "for full and complete enforcement" of the prohibition law in New York, declared Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Recognizing that rigid enforcement was impossible because of the fact New York has no state prohibition law, limited federal court facilities and an enforcement unit small in comparison with the area in which it is assigned, Mr. Lowman asserted that these factors would not hinder efforts of enforcement.

**FLIER TO VISIT FITCHBURG**  
FITCHBURG, Mass., July 30 (AP)—Albert F. Hegeberger, Pacific Ocean flier, has accepted an invitation to be a guest of the American Legion at the state convention, Aug. 11, 12 and 13. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, will be among the other guests. He plans to fly from Washington to Fitchburg to attend the convention.

**Anna E. Whittemore**  
120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.  
Phone Congress 5894

**Permanent Waving**  
Improved Method  
Marcel and Finger Waving

**224 Tremont Street** L1Berty 4317  
**BOSTON, MASS.**

## Walk-Over

Continuing the  
Markdown Sale

of  
Men's and Women's Shoes

Included in this sale are Women's White, Parchment and Gray Straps and Ties, affording an exceptional opportunity to secure seasonal styles at decided reductions. Also Men's Summerweights and Sport Types marked down to attractive prices.

**Walk-Over Shops**

**A.H. Howe & Sons**

170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street  
2350 Washington Street, Roxbury

## Black Hills Game Guardian



Special Patrol Duty Along the Streams and Lakes of the Summer White House Section of South Dakota Has Been Assigned to Mrs. Caryl V. Hoffman, Deputy Game Warden of Custer. Mrs. Hoffman Had the Necessary License Ready for the President and Mrs. Coolidge When They Arrived for Their Stay at the State Game Lodge for the Summer Vacation.

## Broadening Uses for Rubber Forecast by Plantation Man

Manager of Sumatra Estate Visits Factories in America  
Where His Product Is Used and Will Take  
Back Moving Picture Record of Trip

Rubber walls for office buildings, streets and sidewalks paved with rubber, rubber interior decorations for houses, and rubberized clothing materials and silks so carefully dipped in rubber solutions that scarcely a trace of the resilient substance can be noticed, are some of the steps recently taken by rubber chemists toward widening the usefulness of this product, according to G. G. Moriarty, manager of a 5000-acre rubber plantation on the edge of the jungle in the Dutch colonies of Sumatra.

Mr. Moriarty, accompanied by Mrs. Moriarty, is touring the United States on a combined business and pleasure trip to see what is done with the crude rubber they produce. They have visited the Ford plant in Detroit, the Firestone factory at Akron, O., and many of the larger rubber manufacturing concerns in the United States.

As amateur moving picture photographers they are filming moving pictures of the tour which will eventually take them around the world. The pictures will later be used for entertainments in the isolated communities of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. While stopping at the Hotel Statler they have taken several hundred feet of film, recording interesting scenes and historical landmarks in and around Boston.

Describing the most recent scheme for utilizing rubber in the construction of office buildings, Mr. Moriarty said, "The British inventor of this process maintains that it will eliminate all the effects of vibration in buildings adjacent to traffic routes. His idea involves the building of a buffer-wall upon the outer face of new or existing buildings."

"The wall face is thoroughly

**FELIX D. ROBERTSON**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Probate and Estates, Commercial Adjustments and Collections, Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Suite 1215-16, Kirby Building DALLAS, TEXAS

**"Say it with Flowers"**

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

**Penn**  
124 Tremont Street L1Berty 4317  
BOSTON, MASS.

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**R.H. White Co.**  
BOSTON

**INFANTS' FURNITURE**

Windsor High Chairs—Cribs—Rubber Tubs—  
Bassinets—Scales

at Sale Prices

**Ivory Finished Scales**  
With wicker basket.....\$5.95

**Adjustable High Chair**  
Ivory finish.....\$6.95

**Four-Compartment Wicker Wardrobe**  
Ivory, green or pink \$8.75  
enamel decorated.....8

**Four-Drawer Wooden Wardrobe**  
Glass knobs, painted.....\$14.50  
spray on drawers.....1

**Ivory Finished Bassinets**  
Steel cane panel sides, polychrome ornaments, 3-7.95  
in. swivel wheels.....

**Ivory Finished Costumers**  
\$2.55

**Wooden Crib**  
With link fabric metal cane panels, polychrome ornaments, ivory finish, 28x54-in.....\$12.95

**Box-End Bassinets**  
Ivory finish, polychrome ornaments, National link \$11.95  
spring.....

**Crib With Wood Panels**  
Carved with floral design, link spring, kick plate, \$16.50  
drop side.....

**Ivory Finished Chair**, \$2.39

**Ivory Finished Crib**  
National link spring, \$9.45  
30-in. x 54-in.....

**Cotton Mattress**  
Crib size.....\$4.95

Infants' Dept., Second Floor

nese laborers imported by the contract system from Java.

The plantation manager maintains that although the work is hard, these natives are far better off than those who are idle. Officials of the Dutch Government periodically visit the plantation to look after the welfare of the imported "contract" laborers. The plantation owner is required by Dutch law to provide good houses with sanitary kitchens and pure water for cooking and household purposes, and in many other ways care for the workers, he said.

The "practical jokers" of the animal kingdom are the elephants, according to Mr. Moriarty, although their jokes are not appreciated by the plantation owner. Herds of these beasts visit the rubber plantations, and indulge in what seems to be their favorite sport, pulling up the rubber trees with their trunks, and tossing them about in a game of ball not within the rules of the baseball associations. They do not eat the leaves or roots of the trees.

The Boeloe Telang Estate is frequently visited by tigers, honey bears, rhinoceros, tropical deer, wild pigs, and other inhabitants of the neighboring jungle. Mr. Moriarty cited the strange contract that is afforded on this plantation on the edge of the jungle where civilization has scarcely penetrated, with the economical conveniences they are able to enjoy.

The plantation manager and his five overseers each own his own powered automobiles made in the United States. A railroad runs nearby which connects with the capital of Sumatra, in three hours. There is an ice factory on the plantation, and the daily supply of bread is baked in modern bakeries at the capital city and sent to the plantation by rail.

## VERMONT VETERANS WILL MEET AUG. 25

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 30 (Special)—The annual convention of the Vermont department, American Legion, will be held here Aug. 25, 26 and 27, and already plans are nearly completed by state officials in conjunction with Pierce-Lawton Post No. 87, of Bellows Falls.

The feature of the three-day meeting will be a patriotic community parade on the second day in which all civic, fraternal and military organizations will participate. The parade is expected to be the largest since the community defense day celebration. About 500 legionnaires from all over the State are expected to be here as delegates.

## RURAL GEORGIA HOPES FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special Correspondence)—Georgia rural dwellers will soon enjoy all the modern comforts available to their urban neighbors. If plans of the Georgia Public Service Commission for the Electrification of Farm Districts materialize.

Calling before them representatives of every plant and power company in the State, the commissioners have appointed from among that group a committee which is to conduct an exhaustive research into the extension of power lines into rural communities, and submit a report upon the feasibility of the project.

## MILK PRICE IS RAISED

MOOSUP, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Milk producers of eastern Connecticut who send 50,000 quarts daily to the Providence market today were notified of a half-cent raise to 9 cents per quart, effective Aug. 1.

**WATCH REPAIRING—REASONABLE PRICES**  
ARTHUR W. FITT  
41 WINTER STREET, 4TH FLOOR  
BOSTON, MASS.

## PROVINCETOWN

PILOT'S FIRST LANDING  
100-mile round trip daily  
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped  
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD  
Fare—Round Trip \$1; One Way \$1.50  
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30  
A. M. Sundays, 10. D. S. Time, Steamships,  
Refreshments, and Cab Congress 4353.  
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Monday, 9 P. M.

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**BOSTON**  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**BOSTON**  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**BOSTON**  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**BOSTON**  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

378 Boylston Street, Boston

**BOSTON**  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**SALE**  
of  
Ivy Corsets

During August  
Sharp reductions on  
discontinued models.

**BRASSIERES—HOSIERY**  
UNDERWEAR

## Secretary Sees Profitable Year for Agriculture

Mr. Jardine Finds Growing  
Interest in Co-operative  
Marketing

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 (Special)—"A good agricultural year." That was the comment here of William M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, after an extensive trip through the farm territory of the Southwest. Secretary Jardine's view also was based on reports made at a recent meeting of farm extension workers and other agricultural leaders at Reno, Nev., where 11 states were represented.

Prospects of a good corn crop were mentioned by Mr. Jardine, who added that "If the corn farmers get a good price for their product, the outlook in that phase of the agricultural industry will be bright." Sugar beet, grain, and other crops, together with fruits, were in an "upward-looking" condition, he said.

A growing interest in co-operative marketing as the most efficient method of distribution of farm products was noted by Secretary Jardine in his tour. At the Reno conference co-operative marketing was a principal topic. He added:

"The Government is co-operating with the states in a practical manner, supplying extension workers who are trained in the efficiency of crop developments and handling. The industry of agriculture steadily is gaining knowledge concerning the economics of production. The farmers are learning that a good standard crop, developed along standard lines of uniformity and marketed in the uniform methods of co-operation, is more efficient in the elimination of waste than any other course."

Secretary Jardine reported that he did not hear any discussion of the McNary-Haugen bill, voted by President Coolidge. "The farmers are busy; they are working, not talking," he said.

## PREMIER VISITS CANADIAN FARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

marketed co-operatively 180,000,000 bushels of wheat, and some 30,000,000 bushels of coarse grains. On the voyage over, Mr. Baldwin expressed the belief that, while in Canada, he would learn some new wrinkles about farming, which would not only serve him in the management of his little farm in England, but assist his Government in working out measures designed to lift British agriculture to a higher plane.

The itinerary of the Premier is considerably more extensive than

that of the Princes, and evidently his "Officers of Investigation" will be kept busy. On Sunday morning, the visitors will board the steamer St. Lawrence and sail up the river to Montreal, landing about 5 p. m. on the Prince of Wales Pier, which marks the very junction of ocean and canal navigation.

On Tuesday morning, they will go to Ottawa by a "train de luxe" specially prepared by the Canadian Pacific. After three days in the capital they will go to Kingston and Toronto and then proceed to the West as far as Banff, Alberta, stopping at various cities en route. The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King and several members of his Cabinet will accompany the visitors on the royal train on the trip west.

**Princes to Go to Ranch**  
After two days at the mountain resort of Banff, the Princes will go to the E. P. Ranch at High River, Alberta, and Mr. Baldwin and his party will return East, making stops here and there to give the "Officers of Investigation" opportunity to study outstanding agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, as well as to allow the leader of the British Government to greet the populace.

Passing through the Maritime Provinces with short stops at St. John and Halifax, Mr. Baldwin will end his first Canadian journey at Sydney, N. S., and, after inspecting the steel works and the equipment of some of the coal mines in the vicinity, will embark for the voyage to England on the Canadian Pacific liner, Empress of Scotland, which will make a special call at the Cape Breton port.

## TREASURY PREPARES CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new estimate of funds to carry out the first year of the Treasury's five-year \$100,000,000 building program soon will be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. It is announced by Carl T. Schuneman, Assistant Secretary. Building operations under the five-year plan are under way in 30 cities and technical surveys have been completed in 12 others. Post office and other federal buildings in about 70 cities and towns are contemplated in the program, but a number are not expected to be started before the spring of 1928.

**Diamonds—Jewelry**  
Oriental Rugs  
Bought and Sold  
**MARKWELL & COMPANY**  
453 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

**Bibles for Gifts**  
Send for Catalog or call at the  
Massachusetts Bible Society  
41 Bromfield St., Boston

## FINAL SACCO REPORT SET FOR WEDNESDAY

Governor Expects to Make Decision Next Week

Governor Fuller said yesterday at the State House just preparatory to leaving for his summer home at Rye Beach that he expected to make his final decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti next Wednesday night.

William G. Thompson and Herbert B. Ehrmann, counsel for the defense, concluded exhaustive final arguments for their clients before Governor Fuller at 5:30 yesterday afternoon after speaking for about eight hours with a short luncheon intermission. A petition signed by 14 men and women, who had testified as alibi witnesses in the trial of the case, asked Governor Fuller to have them arrested for perjury in case he decides against the two accused men.

## Agitation in France

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 30—The Sacco-Vanzetti case has aroused a great agitation in France, where several newspapers have invited signatures to a strong protest. Above all, French intellectuals make an appeal. The most eminent writers, savants, ministers, and public men of every kind join their names to petitions and their ardent notes are published. Prominent persons, usually regarded as reactionary, express themselves vigorously in favor of the condemned men. Indeed the affair is considered not purely American, but as having a world-wide significance. Over 10,000 people heard orators at a public meeting in Paris and the protestors overflowed into the streets.

**BOOK MARKERS**  
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes, Readers' Library, Pocket Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00. THE PERFECT MARKER. Yonkers, N. Y.

## Years of Utmost Mop-Service for \$1.50

Insist on your mop having RUBBER-FITTING Twin Rotary Squeezers, insuring longest life and easiest wringing. Get this in **SQUEEZ-E-ZY** The Mop You Want. Wringers dry quickest, with least effort. Strands never touch water or mop-head. Outlasts and outdoes all other mops. Test results for only \$1.50 complete! New Mop-Head Only 75c. Use new worn-out SQUEEZ-E-ZY mop, replace with new head that outwears any other threefold. See this better mop at department stores, hardware stores, hardware men's. Or if you choose

Order Direct. Postpaid for Only \$1.50. Dealers: Jobbers: Write for proposition. **SQUEEZ-E-ZY MOP CO., Dept. 5** New Orleans, La.

# The ONLY light car with these Modern features

4-wheel brakes, 55 miles per hour, unequaled economy, more inside room, low center of gravity. Over 110,000 sold the first year! That tells Whippet's success story in a nutshell.

Watch others follow with the features introduced by Whippet over a year ago.

Maximum economy—Whippet holds the A. A. A. Coast-to-Coast economy record.

Lowest priced car with four-wheel brakes—The only light car offering this modern safety feature as national equipment.

Faster—55 miles an hour and a pickup of 5 to 30 miles per hour.

Narrow body posts—For clearer vision.

Oversize balloons—Together with snubbers assure smooth riding on rough roads.

Force-feed lubricating system—As on costliest cars.

Adjustable steering wheel—Makes driving comfortable for any person of any size.



## GAME RESERVE RULES ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

### Protection and Public Use United in Federal Ref- uge on Mississippi

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—Regulations for the administration of the upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge have just been signed and issued jointly by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. These regulations prescribe the conditions under which hunting and other recreational activities, including fishing and camping, will be permitted on the reservation, the general plan being to allow the public the freedom of the refuge as far as possible, consistent with the conservation of the wild life protected there. The danger from neglected camp fires is especially stressed.

The purchase of land for the Upper Mississippi Refuge was provided for by Congress in 1924 and \$1,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the purpose, administration being assigned to the biological survey division of the Department of Agriculture, and as far as fishes and other aquatic features are concerned, to the bureau of fisheries of the Department of Commerce.

Areas of overflowed bottom lands along the Mississippi from Rock Island, Ill., to Wabasha, Minn., are being acquired as rapidly as possible in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

**Seaside Advantages**

These overflowed lands, mostly unsuited for agriculture, include many islands above which bluffs rise precipitously on either side of the river from 200 to 400 feet high, and add unusual scenic charm to an area especially adapted to the needs of wild life. Here fur-bearing and other wild mammals, birds, and fishes will, under careful conservation, have opportunity to increase in numbers, and the public at the same time will be given "open seasons" within reasonable limits.

There are many sloughs and bays within the reservation some of which are navigable to boats of light draft. Many of these become cut off in summer and, in order to save the fish they contain, the bureau of fisheries in co-operation with the states sends agents each year to return them to the Mississippi or to carry them to other localities for restocking depleted streams. In this way hundreds of millions of bass, pike, and sunfish are annually rescued by federal and state agencies.

**Highway for Ducks**

The Mississippi Valley is the great highway for many species of migratory birds, including ducks and other waterfowl, and these find rest and feeding places within the refuge when making their long flights between their summer and winter homes. Quail and some ducks have in the past bred here, and during the migration the refuge has been found an ideal place for many species of warblers and other small birds.

Among fur-bearing animals inhabiting the refuge are muskrats, minks, raccoons, foxes and skunks, and in the southern part some opossums. These animals will be of economic importance in the legitimate uses of the refuge.

The pearl-button industry, with a large annual output, finds an important part of its raw material in the mussel shells gathered in this general region. Spawns of some of the shellfish are carried only in the gills of certain fishes, and the mussels that furnish the shells depend for their existence upon the conservation of the fishes frequenting these waters.

### 30,000 TAKE TRAINING FOR ARMY BY MAIL

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—More than 30,000 men, a number equal to the combined student attendance at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Notre Dame, Leland Stanford, Dartmouth, and Drake Universities, are now enrolled in the United States Army Correspondence School, it is announced at the War Department. The school was inaugurated five years ago as one of the means of providing military training economically to the citizen-soldier.

At the present time, a total of 321 sub-courses of instruction are given. Those taking them, largely reserve officers of the army, are spread from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, says the War Department. The instructional work, the enrollment of students, the issue of texts, and lessons, and the grading of the students' papers, is carried on in the headquarters of the nine corps areas of the country, by specially selected regular army officers.

### SHIPPING BOARD DELAYS SCRAPPING 129 BOATS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—The United States Shipping Board will defer action on the scrapping of 129 vessels laid up in various parts of the country, until a thorough investigation of the idle fleet situation has been made by members of the board. The recommendation that the vessels be

scrapped was made to the board by Brig.-Gen. A. C. Dallas, chairman of the Merchant Fleet Corporation.

The board announced that it would not reallocate any of the vessels of the American Merchant Line 7372 between the North Atlantic ports and those of Great Britain. This action was taken after the receipt of an application from South Gate Marine Corporation, Norfolk, Va., and the Cavalier Steamship Company of the same city for the five cargo vessels now in service on the line which also has some combination cargo-passenger vessels, and is operated by J. H. Winchester & Co., New York City.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Just as Jerry and I were finishing our supper last night I suddenly remembered that I had not had a single letter from Uncle George since we came to Uncle George's farm.



Found him sitting on the front porch talking to Uncle George and I immediately wagged my tail and explained that I was ready for a tussle.



So Jerry and I tried to have one but it wasn't much of a success. Guess we had had enough exercise for one day, too.

## Progress in the Churches

### A World Conference

The World Conference on Faith and Order, meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, from Aug. 3 to 21, will bring together 500 representatives from more than 100 nation-wide churches to discuss a basis for a more united Christian church. The conference will be the fruit of 17 years of preliminary work which

began in the United States, Canada, China, India, most of the European countries and other nations, a total of 25, will be represented through their persons. The eastern orthodox national churches will participate.

**Liquor or Prosperity?**  
The Bishop of London, supporting the Bishop of Liverpool's liquor (popular control) bill in the House of Lords, said he had seen the evidence of prosperity among the working classes of America, and he looked with horror upon the British nation, which spent £250,000,000 a year on drink, having to continue to compete with a dry country like the United States.

**Famous Stone Now in Corner**  
The corner stone of the new John Black Memorial Church in Winnipeg has been laid. The Rev. Hugh Robertson, the minister, and the Rev. Professor Baird officiated. The stone has interesting associations. It was rolled up from the high water mark of the Red River by four young lads, according to the Montreal Star, and since 1852 marked the place where the Rev. John Black preached to the Klondike refugees. That was the year of the gold rush, and the people left their homes until it subsided. It belongs to the United Church of Canada.

**Bunyan's "House Beautiful"**  
The ruins of Houghton House, Amptill, Bedfordshire, the traditional "House Beautiful" of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, is to be preserved as a national monument. Dr. W. H. Matthews, secretary of the American Tract Society, which is especially interested in the American celebration of the Bunyan Tercentenary in 1928, recently preached in Bunyan Meeting House, Bedford.

**Chinese Bishop Named**  
The General Synod of Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui having decided that the time has come when an assistant bishop should be appointed in Fuhki Archdiocese Ding is to be consecrated in the autumn. He will be the second Chinese bishop to be appointed—the first being Bishop Sing Tse-seng, Chekiang.

**Help Continental Churches**  
In order to build up more intimate relationship and for consultation on post-war difficulties, the European Central Bureau for Help of the Continental Churches, which is an American church body, has taken practical interest—held a two days' conference in London in July, which was attended by representatives of several European countries.

**Norwegian Church in London**  
The only Norwegian Church in London—the Seamen's Church at Rotherhithe—has been opened. The Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, who should be paid "hometime," but the kind-hearted reverend answered that the debt was "already paid," and courteously departed.

**New Indianapolis Church**  
The new Meridian Heights Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis is nearing completion. The building, a stone structure costing \$175,000, will include an auditorium seating 800 persons, Bible school rooms and offices in addition to a large social hall. The present church building will become a community house.

**New Sunday School Building**  
The Metropolitan Baptist Church of Washington has just begun the erection of a Sunday school building adjoining the church building, at Sixth and A Streets northeast. The cost will be \$115,000.

**Building for Jerusalem**  
A new Bible house is being built in Jerusalem, from which will be distributed the Christian message to Jews, Arabs and pilgrims from all nations.

### HOG CALLERS TO VIE AT OHIO STATE FAIR

COLUMBUS, O., July 30 (Special)—Hog calling will grace the lists of contests at the Ohio State Fair Aug. 29 to Sept. 3. This event, which is growing in popularity, will be put on every night during the horse show intermissions.

The champion hog caller will be judged on the following points: First, type of call; and second, proficiency of calling, the latter being considered under four heads, namely, quality of voice, carrying power, uniqueness of call, and result as shown by applause.

### MORGAN LINE FLOATS NEW STEAMER, DIXIE

KEARNY, N. J., July 30 (Special)—The new passenger and freight

The Big Bank at the Big Building

### Citizens Bank and Trust Company

TAMPA, FLORIDA  
Member Federal Reserve System

### Harris Clothing Co.

"Correct Clothes for Men"  
711 Franklin, Tampa Theatre Building  
Phone 3274 TAMPA, FLA.

### Perry Quality Products —THE STANDARD

PERRY PAINT & GLASS CO.  
Box 2750 TAMPA, FLA.

### R. M. Allgood Grocery Co.

Fancy Groceries, Fresh Meats  
and Delicatessen  
STOVALL PROFESSIONAL BLDG.  
307 MORGAN STREET PHONE 2704  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

steamship of the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines (Morgan Line), was launched yesterday at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The ship was named Dixie and will be commanded by Capt. Charles F. Mason, now master of the Monius of the same line.

The Dixie is an oil-burning steamer and was designed for Atlantic coastwise service by A. S. Hebble, superintendent engineer of the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines. She is 445 feet long, of 12,000 tons displacement, with a dead weight capacity of 6900 tons. Her passenger carrying capacity will be 375 and she will carry a crew of 114 and be capable of making 16 knots per hour. Steel and other proof materials are being used throughout.



### The Samaritan

Long Beach, Calif.  
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG vegetable vender had occasion to mention the kindness of his employer, Mr. G., and related the following circumstance in confirmation of his statement.

During the "breaking-in" of this young salesman the "boss" drove about with him for several days, that he might become familiar with the route and customers.

One day a lady came to the door and told them of a family across the street who were seemingly in great need. There were two children; the father was out of work, and the mother had begged this lady, who was one of the vegetable man's best patrons, to ask him for anything which he might be intending to "throw away."

"No," said Mr. G.—very emphatically, "I could give nothing away that I would hesitate to take to my own family."

And he proceeded to fill a bushel basket with fresh vegetables and fruit of the season, and to the great surprise of the lady, who was not a little surprised, he carried it to the home indicated.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: John W. Slack, Rutherford, N. J.; Ella Virginia Slack, Rutherford, N. J.; Edna A. Lucking, New York City; Susan D. Adams, Mass.; Ida F. Miller, Winnetka, Ill.; Anna E. Stearns, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick P. Gibson, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Adelle M. Lang, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Clara W. Watt, Arlington, N. J.; Mrs. Harriet B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. George W. Meacham, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Noer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel P. Redman, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. James, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Gilchrist, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isabelle C. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Alice B. Albridge, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. Elsie H. Franks, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. William B. Meacham, Los Angeles, Ind.; Mrs



## CLEAR DRY ISSUE CALLED RIGHT OF NATION'S VOTERS

Iowa Governor Says People Are Entitled to Know How Officials Stand

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—"The proposal that all government officials should take an unequivocal stand for the enforcement of the provisions and requirements of the Eighteenth Amendment is absolutely sound," declared Gov. John Hammill, in a statement here. "It ought to be clear to all that the people of this country are going to demand that the enforcement of the prohibitory law be made a paramount issue."

"I know there have been suggestions made to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and also a suggestion of a modification as to the use of light wines and beers, and also a third suggestion has been made that the Government take over and operate the business. It is simply a question of law enforcement, and every self-respecting citizen, as well as those in authority, should see that the law is vigorously enforced without fear or favor," added Governor Hammill. "All public officers have taken an oath to support the Constitution not alone of the State but of the Nation, and in this connection we must remember that the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States. It should be obeyed and respected in every part of this land and its enforcement should be a part of the duties and policy of every administrative office. When this is done, results will be secured that will be gratifying to all."

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the need of a greater effort toward law enforcement on the part of those holding administrative positions," declared Mark G. Thornburg, secretary of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. "This does not refer alone to the prohibitory law, but there is a tendency on the part of those occupying positions of trust and responsibility to either ignore a great public duty, or to shift responsibility on understudies who do not have the proper support of their superiors."

"We are now upon the eve of another presidential campaign, and from a purely political standpoint, it occurs to me that President Coolidge has a wonderful opportunity for service, both to his country and to his party. While it is apparent that the agricultural situation will be the outstanding issue in the midwest, it nevertheless is clear that a failure to adopt a vigorous and commanding law enforcement program would be even more disastrous to the President's political fortune than has been his attitude toward agricultural legislation."

"If President Coolidge were to insist upon radical reforms in his law enforcing department, and then take a strong stand himself for the great public issues involved, there would be far less open rebellion and disrespect toward the law."

### Definite Dry Law Stand Termed Political Asset

There is a growing tendency to regard those politicians who are not clearly in favor of prohibition as allies of those who are working against it, declared Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University and author of "The Political Parties of Today," in commenting upon the movement urging President Coolidge to take a definite stand in favor of prohibition. "I agree," he said, "with Senator Borah and President Butler of Columbia University that the politicians can no longer profitably evade the prohibition issue. Too many people are getting tired of the policy of straddle."

"To promise to enforce the law is not enough. Those who believe in prohibition want the enforcement of it intrusted to men who also believe in it. Those who do not believe in prohibition want the law changed. They all, whether believers or opponents, want the opportunity at the next election to make their wishes effective."

"The politicians may succeed in evading the prohibition issue by raising some wholly different issue such as the tariff, or they may find some new issue. But if the election were held tomorrow something more explicit would be required of President Coolidge than a mere repetition of his belief in law enforcement, and something more definite from Governor Smith than a vague suggestion that the law be modified."

"President Coolidge has rendered solid service to the prohibition cause in the past by his insistence on law enforcement, but more is now expected of him. Those who mean to enforce the law effectively hereafter must declare their belief in the wisdom of prohibition."

"Experience under prohibition is now sufficient to enable men to decide whether further enforcement of the law should be beneficial or injurious, and those who are convinced that continued and more effective enforcement will be beneficial do not wish to intrust the task of enforcement after 1928, if they can help it, to politicians who do not share their own convictions. The evidence accumulates," he added, "that confidence in the policy of prohibition is growing."

"From the standpoint of political expediency, however, the next move lies with Governor Smith. If he would prefer a law different from the Volstead Act it is time for him to make himself clearly understood. People whose support he needs in order to win next year would like to know precisely what changes in the law he would favor. Every day that he permits the present uncertainty concerning his position to continue he is either strengthening false hopes on the part of the wets or groundingless suspicion on the part of the moderate dries. "Unless he soon finds another issue to divert public attention from the prohibition question, he will find his indecision and evasion a weakness rather than a source of strength. Continued straddling will injure Governor Smith even more than it will hurt President Coolidge."



THAT shining adage, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," appears to be outdone by the automobile industry, which has grown figuratively from one to 27,000,000 automobiles today, an achievement to which attention is called by the report of General Motors, whose earnings for the first half of 1927 make it the leading industry of the United States. The net earnings of this company for six months were \$125,250,207, which is the largest in its history and places it ahead of the United States Steel Corporation. This is equal to \$14.35 a share on the common stock which was kicking about the "street" but a few years ago for almost nothing. Not only General Motors, but the entire industry has been the economic and financial wonder of the age. In a little over 30 years this infant prodigy has sped to a production of approximately 4,500,000 cars, valued at more than \$3,000,000,000, for 1926.

The capital invested was more than \$2,000,000,000 and the gross earnings were over \$1,000,000,000, which is more than 50 per cent of the money invested. For those who still believe too much money and credit is put into automobiles, the situation reflected by the report of General Motors offers an interesting amount of material for consideration. While some have contended that money put into automobiles is withheld from other lines, the following figures by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce indicate the widespread flow of money in the automobile industry:

Number of persons employed directly in the industry..... 3,365,000  
Motor vehicle taxes..... \$712,000,000  
Number of motor vehicle dealers in United States..... 52,592  
Per cent of iron and steel output used by motor industry..... 14  
Per cent of plate glass production sold to motor business..... 20  
Per cent of upholstery leather output bought by automobile industry..... 63  
Fires of other consuming lines represent millions of active dollars.

In 1926 General Motors made 1,234,850 cars, and Henry Ford made 1,447,915, all of which afford an interesting study in contrast. For these two giants of the motor industry pursue diametrically opposite courses in financial and directive methods. General Motors is a combination of bankers, financiers and absentee stockholders, while the Ford plan is to a large extent Henry Ford. Since both are so outstandingly successful, who is to say which is the better way?

FOR the last year France has been devoting itself, with self-sacrifice and self-dependence, to the task of financial recovery—to the reconstruction of currency and credit, which had suffered such a severe blow at the hands of the World War. In 12 months credit has been re-established, the floating debt has been funded, substantial Treasury reserves have been accumulated, and the Government's need for relying on the Bank of France for loans has been greatly reduced. The credit for these notable accomplishments rests basically with the people of France. In turn the people of France this week paid tribute to Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, for his faithful and forthright leadership through this strenuous period of rehabilitation.

THE news, as it has chronicled the trend of international relations, has expressed a common theme in recent days. From London, from Paris, from Honolulu, where ten nations of the Pacific have been coming to a closer understanding of each other's policies and purposes, and from Williamstown, where the seventh annual session of the Institute of Politics is just under-taking a re-exploration of the facts underlying world affairs, have come reports which are unanimously on the side of a faithful peace between these nations.

Whatever disagreement may have come to the surface at Geneva over the relative naval needs of Great Britain and the United States, J. L. Garvin, the editor of the London Observer, places before the English-speaking world a challenging appeal that these two countries conclude a 100-year arbitration treaty definitely outlawing war along the lines recently proposed by Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. "Great Britain is ready," he says, adding, "We flatly decline to regard America as a potential enemy."

From Paris comes the statement from Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, who is sponsoring negotiations with the United States for a treaty of perpetual peace, advocating that agreements reached through the Locarno peace treaties be extended to central Europe and the Balkans as a further step to European stability. And these words from M. Poincaré, who was President of the French Republic during the World War: "France, which must remain pacific and industrious, should regard Germany without hatred, without passion."

The Institute of Politics has contributed substantially to the sympathy and understanding of countries whose interests have occasionally seemed to be diverse and conflicting, and similarly is Williamstown providing a fresh and essentially disinterested appraisal of national and international problems—an appraisal which brings men and nations closer together.

GREATER BRITAIN'S severance of diplomatic relations with Russia is apparently contributing to economic, as well as political, effects. The immediate concern is the purchase of Russian oil—oil which is being pumped from wells which, once prospected, financed and developed by foreign interests, were confiscated by the Soviet authorities—but the more fundamental question raised is the extent to which business in those nations refusing to recognize or having withdrawn recognition from the Russian Government will pursue the course of diplomacy.

As to the purchase of petroleum, there is to date a divergence of policy. The Royal Dutch Shell Companies and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on the one hand, have agreed that at present neither shall buy oil from Russia until restitution has been made for what they consider their confiscated property. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, affiliated with the Standard group, contending as they have that it is as right "to buy from Russia as it is to sell to it, are proceeding with contracts with the Soviets.

THE nineteenth annual session of the Governors' Conference, which has just been brought to a close in Mackinac Island, Mich., presented something of a paradox. In personnel and purpose the conference represents the particular interests of the different states of the American Union. In discussion and outlook the recent session devoted itself largely to national problems and to solutions which demand essentially national action.

Seven major issues came before the governors for consideration, each of which is of salient concern to the Federal Government, and several are certain to play a part in shaping the state and national political campaigns of the coming year. There was the question of farm relief, on which subject the midwestern and southern governors contended that "agricultural stabilization cannot be obtained until the American market, which is protected for industry, for labor, and for finance, is also protected for the American farmer."

Particular emphasis was placed upon the strengthening of the American merchant marine as a boon to shipping, the relief of the Mississippi flood lands through generous and forward-looking federal aid, and the development of hydroelectric resources by state initiative as against what was characterized as "federal encroachment." As a means of minimizing the possibility of corruption in primary and electoral campaigns, the governors urged that political expenditures be reduced and closer scrutiny be maintained over these expenditures.

Another proposal which came before the conference recommended that the governors organize themselves into a "House of Governors," which would be, in form, a league of states, with a secretariat and permanent headquarters, the purpose of which would be to obtain greater co-operation between the states in coping with common problems.

**AIR EXCURSIONS PLANNED**  
CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence)—Aerial excursions, with special rates to distant cities, will be the chief service offered by the Trans-Continental Airways Inc., which will make its headquarters at the airport here, it is announced. Excursions with four airplanes being used will make special rates available, William A. Fox, head of the company, reports.

**NOBLES RUN RIDING TOURS**  
BANFF, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A camp is being conducted this summer at Mount Assiniboine in the Rocky Mountain National Park by the Marquis d'Albion and his cousins, the Duke Dimitri of Leuchtenberg and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg. Riding tours are arranged for the tourists visiting this camp in the Rockies, which the nobility are conducting.

FIFTH AVENUE  
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

**B. Altman & Co.**

MADISON AVENUE  
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET  
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

BEGINNING MONDAY

The Semi-Annual Sale Event in

# ORIENTAL RUGS

Monday, August 1st, will open this sale, which will be outstanding even among Altman sale events, always widely recognized as exceptional opportunities to secure values. A complete range of sizes, colorings and weaves meet an extraordinary variety of individual requirements.

An opportune assortment of rugs in the 9 x 12 size—in five different groups, all beautifully woven and coloured—is a feature of this offering, specially reduced for August.

Exceptional values are to be found among the numbers in our feature of large rugs—the prices of which have been reduced one-third to one-half.

40  
RUGS

9 x 12 feet

at

\$150

1000 Small Rugs and  
Runners at \$39.75

Small Hamadan Mousouls—approximately 3½ x 6 feet in size. Colourful and artistically woven rugs of this type are ideal for the odd space in the tastefully decorated room.

A large cargo of runners, varying in width, and up to 10 feet in length, is also offered for your selection. Tasteful in colour—graceful in design.

600 Oriental Mats, \$6.90

These small mats, of splendid texture, are most suitable to "add that little touch" to the odd space and corner.

50  
RUGS

9 x 12 feet

at

\$228

41 Baktiari Carpets

This group of carpets has been greatly reduced for this sale.

Splendid rugs from Persia—rich in colour, unique and individual in design.

In the following sizes:

13 x 21	\$785.00
12 x 17	488.00
10 x 14	335.00
14 x 26	985.00
12 x 15	585.00

225  
RUGS

9 x 12 feet

at

\$187

35 Sarouk Rugs

Size Approximately 9 x 12

Priced at \$675.00

These carpets represent excellent values, which must be seen to be appreciated. Colours of rare splendour, fashioned into most artistic designs, form a carpet truly beautiful and tasteful.

58  
RUGS

9 x 12 feet

at

\$285

75 Large Carpets

10 x 14 to 14 x 23 feet

One-Third to One-Half Off

Here is a rare opportunity to purchase rugs of the finest weaves obtainable. The large rug has long been a problem—those who are in need of them should not hesitate to avail themselves of this offer.

Lilihan Rug, 15 x 21	\$1290
Chinese Rug, 11 x 20	685
Sarouk Rug, 13 x 21	1485
Kashan Rug, 12 x 18	4950
Asia Minor Rug, 10 x 20	588
Gorovan Rug, 14 x 15	297
Tabriz Rug, 13 x 19	984

35  
RUGS

9 x 12 feet

at

\$368

ALTMAN RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR







## CONTINUATION SCHOOL EDIFICE TO HOUSE MODERN EQUIPMENT

Construction Is Well Under Way—Boys' Section to Be Completed First—Realtors Report Many Sales of Homes, Including One on Beacon Street

Construction is well under way on the Boston Continuation School's six-story building in Warren Street, which constitutes one of the most important individual developments ever attempted by the school department. The building, designed by Joseph J. Driscoll, architect, of 10 Tremont Street, will be equipped to provide both academic and trades instruction.

The boys' unit containing about 1,000,000 cubic feet and facing on Warren Street, is to be ready for occupancy in September. Work will then begin on tearing down the old Brimmer School, where a girls' unit, as large as the one now being erected for the boys, will be built. Both buildings will be six stories high, of steel frame, first-class construction throughout, and will contain the latest equipment.

An imposing facade in the Renaissance style of brick and limestone will front on both Warren and Common Streets. Between the two units will be a large auditorium, with a stage and moving picture booth, and that will seat 600 and serve both boys and girls.

A large automobile shop in addition to the boiler room, fan, electric and custodian rooms as well as a large polling space will be found in the basement of the boys' unit. Classrooms for immigrants will be located on the first floor along with kitchen and lunch room facilities for the whole school. The first floor of the girls' unit will be devoted to a branch of the Boston Public Library.

Administration offices are on the second floor, and also exhibit rooms and offices for the school doctor. Two single and three double class rooms, a typewriting and office practice department and the attendance office are provided for on the third floor of the boys' building. In addition to the large electric and printing shops on the fourth floor, there will be class-rooms for academic instruction. Each floor has been planned to enable the several departments and shops to function independently.

The fifth floor contains sheet metal shops, mechanical drawing class rooms, toilet facilities and teachers' room. Woodworking and machine shops are located on the sixth floor.

The girls' unit will contain shops for bookbinding, millinery, dressmaking and the making of novelties. There will be office practice, typewriting and bookkeeping departments, which will be fully equipped for housekeeping instruction and rooms for academic instruction.

The Combs Real Estate Trust have conveyed to Christine J. Woolcott the investment property at 125 Charles Street, consisting of 10,000 of which \$38,000 is on 1473 square feet of land and \$13,700 on the four story building. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

Holdsworth & Farrington have sold to George A. Bell the property at 424 Beacon Street, consisting of a five-story, 18-room house, together with 4350 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$82,000 of which

\$39,200 is on the land. This house is on the water side of Beacon Street between Gloucester and Hereford Streets, and was formerly the residence of Ralph B. Williams. The purchase is for occupancy, and the transaction was made through D. Bradlee Rich & Company.

Building and engineering operations in New England for the week ended July 26 amounted to \$6,242,200, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City, a decline of nearly \$3,500,000 as compared with the week ended July 26, 1926, and

### Where Boys Will Learn Trades



Architect's Drawing of Boys' Unit of New Continuation School on Warren Street. A similar Unit for Girls Will Connect the Old Brimmer School, and an Auditorium Will Connect the Two Buildings.

about half less than that of the corresponding period in 1926. Following is a comparison of valuations for the week ended July 26, during some of the last 27 years:

1927 \$6,242,200 1914 \$3,315,000

1926 5,718,000 1913 4,148,000

1925 5,185,000 1912 2,815,000

1924 5,568,000 1911 2,971,000

1918 1,906,000

John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: V. C. Wetmore conveyed to Fred B. Fowler, the single family 10-room house at 44 Lake Wood Road, in the Crystal Lake district of Newton Highlands. There is a garage and 9000 square feet of land. The total valuation is \$14,000.

Dr. Charles Graepke has sold a lot on Centre Street at Lombard Street, Newton, 10,000 square feet and valued at \$4000. Frank L. Gray, the purchaser, will erect a home thereon.

A single house on lot 90 Belnel Road, Mattapan, has been sold by Albert Coughlin to William S. Spurr. The house contains seven rooms

and bath together with 5000 square feet of land, valued at \$5500. For Ethel G. Atwood, the Foster cottage on Second Road, in the Brant Rock section of Marshfield has been sold to A. Velez, who will occupy as a summer home. The property is valued at \$5000.

Bids will be received on Aug. 1 for the contract to erect a branch library building on Washington and Worcester Streets, Wellesley, for the town of Wellesley, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. The building will be of field stone, second class construction, one story and basement. Hampton F. Shifer of Wellesley is the architect.

Wilmot R. Evans, trustee and executor for the estate of Percival A. Evans, has sold the property at 30 Essex Street to William J. Stober. This estate consists of a four story and basement brick building, all assessed for \$32,000, of which \$27,100 is on 775 square feet of land. C. W. Whittier & Brothers were the brokers.

### WORK PLANNED TO AID NEGROES

President of Association in Boston Outlines Gains Made in 10 Years

More intensive activities to bring together the Negroes of Greater Boston for racial and individual advancement are being planned for the ensuing year by the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. The program will be ready for announcement within a few weeks.

Butler Wilson is president of the Boston branch and Miss Edith E. Parris is secretary. The work of the organization, national and local, according to Mr. Butler, is largely legal defense of the Negro. In a 10-year campaign against lynching and mob violence it has been largely responsible for reducing the tragedies from an average of 107 per year for the previous 30 years to 34 in 1926. In itself, he points out, is a contribution to national peace and prosperity and the advancement of the whole human race.

The N. A. A. C. P. is composed of members of all races in the United States. The national president is Moorfield Storey, a Boston attorney, formerly president of the American Bar Association. Its secretary is Joel E. Spingarn, author, and at one time professor of polite literature at Columbia University. On its board of directors are such noted people as Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Church, Miss Jane Addams, John Haynes Holmes, Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas; Florence Kelley, Joseph P. Lound and Charles Edward Russell.

In 1790 there were 757,600 Negro persons in America, Mr. Butler said. In 120 years this population had increased to 12,500,000 only 40,000 of whom were foreign born.

"Sixty years ago the colored people were without land, farming implements, capital or credit," Mr. Butler added, "working in a hostile atmosphere and under many disadvantages they now own 20,000,000 acres of land; till as tenant farmers 100,000,000 acres; own 500,000 homes; do \$1,000,000,000 worth of work a year and are said to own more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of taxable property. With a better financial and home condition the colored man will be increasingly able to take care of himself."

"Organizing, financing and conducting his religious organizations with 40,000 preachers, 125,000 Sunday school teachers and nearly 5,000,000 church members, he has proved his ability both to lead and follow. One and a half million of them belong to the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias and other fraternal societies."

Mr. Butler agreed that there is but one thing to do with an ignorant white man, educate him. For the peace, safety and perpetuity of our institutions there is likewise but one thing to do with the ignorant Negro, educate him.

One of the Boston branch are the Rev. Benjamin W. Swain, Mrs. Sarah Halliwell and the Rev. Christopher Elliot, vice-presidents, and Ingersoll Bowditch treasurer. Headquarters are maintained at 43 Tremont Street, room 43.

**TWO NATIONS UNITING  
TO CONSERVE GAME**  
HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (Special)—Officials interested in game and fish conservation will come to this city from all parts of the United States and Canada during the week of Aug. 8 to attend the two conventions which will be held here. From Aug. 8 to 11 the American Fisheries Society will hold its meeting. The following day, Aug. 12, the convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Aug. 11 and 12.

Addresses will be made by state fish and game officials throughout the country, a director of the New York aquarium, one Nova Scotia fish expert, and a pathologist at the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

**FIREWORKS PICTURE FLIGHT**  
Fireworks depicting the flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris will be displayed at Braves Field next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, as well as a musical program and other entertainment by the Michael J. Perkins Post, American Legion. "Portraits in Fire" of the other trans-oceanic fliers are also to be part of the fireworks display.

**HOTEL BELMONT OPENED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—Hotel Belmont, newly erected at 121 and 123 Liberty Streets, opposite the Union Station, is opening for patronage this week-end. It is six stories high and has 115 rooms with baths. William L. Riley, for five years manager of Hotel Oxford in Hartford, is manager of the new house, being assisted by his son, William L. Riley, Jr.

**LOCKHART**  
39th Semi-Annual  
Lockhart Mill-End  
Sale Begins Monday

with its usual list of bargain features which are hard, if not impossible, to duplicate

Every department and every section is prepared to offer the most wanted articles of this season of the year at prices which you'll recognize as very unusual.

**HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO**  
BOSTON  
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

**LOCKHART**

## PLANS ADVANCE AT BENNINGTON

Celebration to Be Attended by Four Governors, Is Expectation

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 30 (Special)—Ground has been broken here for the reviewing stand on which visiting celebrities will have their places when the military parade passes by on Aug. 16, the principal feature of the Bennington sesquicentennial celebration.

In addition to Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont and Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, who already have accepted invitations, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York is expected, and word has just been received that Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut will attend. He will come to Bennington by airplane Monday, Aug. 15, in order to be present at the governors' night at the pagoda.

One feature in connection with the event will be the meeting of the Vermont Tourist Association of St. Petersburg, Fla., and this year the Chamber of Commerce at St. Petersburg has written all Vermonters who have ever registered at the famous resort, inviting them to come to the meeting as guests of the association.

The Rev. William Bogart Walker of Bennington will preside, and addresses will be made by John Bartlett, president of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Herkbeck, vice-president; Paul Conant, director of tourist relations; Governor Weeks, Fred C. Martin, village president of Bennington, and E. J. Hansen, president of the Bennington Chamber of Commerce.

The pagoda, with a cast of more than 1000 persons under the direction of Virginia Tanner of Boston, is holding outdoor rehearsals. Another feature will be the annual reunion of members of the Vermont legislature who will gather here on Aug. 16. They will meet in the state armory. Invitations have been extended 500 members of the state government, and during their visit to Bennington they will be entertained by Senator E. H. Holden, Senator W. H. Berry and Representative C. S. Estes.

One of the most important factors of the centennial has been settled by the visit of the New York sesqui-centennial committee, including Dr. A. C. Flick, chairman; Capt. Frank Stevens, Dr. James Sullivan and Leland W. Thompson, who conferred with the general committee in charge of the Bennington event and formulated plans for the dedication of the battle field and four markers on the morning of Aug. 16. All of the governors who will attend the sesqui at Bennington will also attend the dedication of the battle field at Wallonsac.

**PLANNERS TO HOLD  
GREENFIELD MEETING**  
GREENFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will be held in Greenfield, Oct. 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Greenfield Chamber of Commerce. The meeting will be the first of its kind in western Massachusetts.

Two nationally known experts on planning and zoning are expected to be engaged as speakers during the conference. An invitation has been extended Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to attend. The Governor, in previous conferences, has also extended his own invitation to hundreds of his friends who are active in zoning interests.

A feature of the program will be the outlining of a regional plan in which Greenfield will be included. The plan will affect the whole Connecticut valley.

**Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE OPEN  
TO WOMEN STUDENTS**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (P)—A radical departure by which an equal number of women students will be permitted to take courses at the next session of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College was announced last night by Col. B. A. Franklin at a banquet marking the close of the college summer school.

Courses in pedagogy, religious education and physical education, including coaching in the major sports, social recreation, managing city affairs, and curriculum building, will be available to the women students.

**FALL RIVER OFFERS  
TO SETTLE TAX SUITS**  
FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30—Offers of settlement of suits and claims for abatement of taxes for 1925 and 1926 have been presented to 41 mills by the city.

The total is slightly less than \$400,000. The suits and claims aggregated \$750,000.

## Aids Race Advancement



MISS EDITH E. PARRIS  
Secretary, Boston Association for Advancement of Colored People.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT AIDS PARKING DRIVE

Commissioner Orders Survey About Apartment Houses

The Boston Police and Fire Departments are co-operating in a campaign against the illegal parking of automobiles especially in the business and apartment house districts of the city. More than 1000 motorists were haled into the municipal courts in July, and yesterday fines totaling \$250 were imposed by Judge James H. Devlin on 50 drivers who had violated the parking regulations in downtown Boston.

Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner of the Fire Department, in a general order sent to each district chief in the department yesterday, requested that firemen be sent out to make a count and survey of all motor cars kept in the open air that are parked in yards, private ways, public and private alleys, or adjacent to apartment houses at any time, day or night.

In his order, the commissioner said that several times recently the fire department upon responding to alarms has been delayed in getting the apparatus to effective positions by automobiles parked in the approaches to the places from which calls had been sent to the department.

## PLANNERS TO HOLD GREENFIELD MEETING

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will be held in Greenfield, Oct. 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Greenfield Chamber of Commerce. The meeting will be the first of its kind in western Massachusetts.

Two nationally known experts on planning and zoning are expected to be engaged as speakers during the conference. An invitation has been extended Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to attend. The Governor, in previous conferences, has also extended his own invitation to hundreds of his friends who are active in zoning interests.

A feature of the program will be the outlining of a regional plan in which Greenfield will be included. The plan will affect the whole Connecticut valley.

## Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE OPEN TO WOMEN STUDENTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30 (P)—A radical departure by which an equal number of women students will be permitted to take courses at the next session of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College was announced last night by Col. B. A. Franklin at a banquet marking the close of the college summer school.

Courses in pedagogy, religious education and physical education, including coaching in the major sports, social recreation, managing city affairs, and curriculum building, will be available to the women students.

## FALL RIVER OFFERS TO SETTLE TAX SUITS

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30—Offers of settlement of suits and claims for abatement of taxes for 1925 and 1926 have been presented to 41 mills by the city.

The total is slightly less than \$400,000. The suits and claims aggregated \$750,000.

## PLANS ADVANCE AT BENNINGTON

Celebration to Be Attended by Four Governors, Is Expectation

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 30 (Special)—Ground has been broken here for the reviewing stand on which visiting celebrities will have their places when the military parade passes by on Aug. 16, the principal feature of the Bennington sesquicentennial celebration.

In addition to Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont and Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, who already have accepted invitations, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York is expected, and word has just been received that Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut will attend. He will come to Bennington by airplane Monday, Aug. 15, in order to be present at the governors' night at the pagoda.

One feature in connection with the event will be the meeting of the Vermont Tourist Association of St. Petersburg, Fla., and this year the Chamber of Commerce at St. Petersburg has written all Vermonters who have ever registered at the famous resort, inviting them to come to the meeting as guests of the association.

The Rev. William Bogart Walker of Bennington will preside, and addresses will be made by John Bartlett, president of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Herkbeck, vice-president; Paul Conant, director of tourist relations; Governor Weeks, Fred C. Martin, village president of Bennington, and E. J. Hansen, president of the Bennington Chamber of Commerce.

The pagoda, with a cast of more than 1000 persons under the direction of Virginia Tanner of Boston, is holding outdoor rehearsals. Another feature will be the annual reunion of members of the Vermont legislature who will gather here on Aug. 16. They will meet in the state armory. Invitations have been extended 500 members of the state government, and during their visit to Bennington they will be entertained by Senator E. H. Holden, Senator W. H. Berry and Representative C. S. Estes.

One of the most important factors of the centennial has been settled by the visit of the New York sesqui-centennial committee, including Dr. A. C. Flick, chairman; Capt. Frank Stevens, Dr. James Sullivan and Leland W. Thompson, who conferred with the general committee in charge of the Bennington event and formulated plans for the dedication of the battle field and four markers on the morning of Aug. 16. All of the governors who will attend the sesqui at Bennington will also attend the dedication of the battle field at Wallonsac.

## POSTOFFICE CLERKS PLAN CONVENTION

LOWELL, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The Massachusetts branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks will hold its annual state convention in this city on Aug. 20 and 21. More than 150 postal clerks from all parts of the State are expected to attend. Bernard F. Ward, president of the Lowell local, is making arrangements for their entertainment.

It is understood that the resolutions relative to the adjustment of retirement conditions and night work legislation will be presented at the convention. A delegate to the national convention which is to be held in Indianapolis during Labor Day week will be elected. There will be two business sessions and a banquet at the close of the second day.

## TRAINING CAMP CLOSES WITH AWARD OF HONORS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 30 (Special)—The regiment of C. M. T. C. students evacuated the cantonment here today and the fifth summer session of citizen military training came to a close. The camp is practically deserted, there now being little more than a garrison force of regular army soldiers. The final review was held yesterday before

the departure of the students.

The total is slightly less than \$400,000. The suits and claims aggregated \$750,000.

Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, United States Army Chief of Staff. Medals were also awarded to students who have led in various accomplishments. The Civitan Club of Boston donated a medal which went to Robert J. Plunkett of Watertown. Louis Chiocola of Roxbury won the medal of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston for military excellence. The outstanding first year student of Worcester County was the goal sought by the mid-state county boys. The trophy, a gold watch, was presented to Harold E. McCormick of Worcester by the Worcester County Council of the American Legion.

## CARILLON CONCERT PROGRAMS OFFERED

Sunday and Tuesday Recitals Arranged at Cohasset

Kamel Lefevre, assistant carillonneur at Saint Rombold's, the Cathedral Church at Malines, Belgium, is giving recitals on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, Sunday afternoons from 3 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday evenings from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock during the summer. The programs for tomorrow afternoon, July 31, and Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, follow:

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Carillon of Dyonkerke: I. H. and II. (About 1500) | Charlton       |
| 2. Maryland, My Maryland                             | Traditional    |
| 3. Ballad of the Daughter of Islington               | Traditional    |
| 4. Chantilly   | Traditional    |
| 5. Allegro Rondo                                     | Stabell        |
| 6. Night Song  | W. Sanderson   |
| 7. A. Until  | W. Sanderson   |
| 8. Somewhere a Voice is Calling                      | Arthur P. Tate |
| 9. Old Flemish Songs                                 | Markham-Lee    |
| 10. Daer Staet en clooster in Oostenvry              | Rosini         |
| 11. At Sunset  | Van Beers      |
| 12. Moise (Opera-Fantasy)                            | Beethoven      |
| 13. Edelweiss  | Beethoven      |
| 14. L'Abeance  | Beethoven      |
| 15. Third Sonata                                     | Pleyel         |
| 16. Allegro in A. Min. c. Rondo Allegro              | Pleyel         |
| 17. Old English Songs                                | Pleyel         |
| 18. Hope Told a Flattering Tale                      | Rebikoff       |
| 19. Moment Triste (Autumn Dreams)                    | Rebikoff       |
| 20. Flemish Songs                                    | P. Benoit      |
| 21. Rubens March                                     | P. Benoit      |
| 22. Myn Hart is vol Verlangen                        | P. Benoit      |
| 23. Heert het Roosje Milde Gruen                     | P. Benoit      |

## CHARTER IS GRANTED TO WEST END HOUSE

Activities, Started in 1906, Extended by Sponsors

West End House, Inc., an organization to promote the moral, social and intellectual betterment of boys of Boston, received a charter yesterday from Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, on recommendation of Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Under this new incorporation it will have as its president Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, and as one of its most active members James J. Storow Jr., whose father, James J. Storow, founded and maintained the work in 1906.

First organized as the West End Club, the organization has for years maintained its headquarters on Chambers Street. As the West End House, Inc., it has a new building with gymnasium, reading and recreation rooms, plans for which are now being made.

A summer camp for junior and senior members will be maintained as heretofore at East Parsonfield, Me.

## LAWRENCE CUTS TAXES THROUGH ECONOMIES

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 3 (P)—Mayor Walter T. Rochefort has announced a reduction of \$3.20 in the tax rate for 1927. The new rate for 1927 is \$26.40 per 1000, as against \$29.60 last year. The cut is made possible largely through a program of economy in departmental expenditures as the net increase in valuations over last year was only \$641,925.

This increase occurred despite the following substantial reductions in valuations of local textile corporations: Everett Mills \$500,000, Pacific Mills \$269,000, Bright Wool Manufacturing Company \$100,000 and United States Wool Mills \$38,000.

## VACATIONISTS DESERT CITY

Annual August Exodus Finds Railroads and Motor Highways Thronged

Laden with golf clubs and tennis rackets, clad in the latest of sport attire, carrying many light-packed suit cases, that traditional caravan made up of the August vacationists began its exodus today for the woods, mountain and seashore.

Station officials stated that all of the trains yesterday for Cape Cod, the South Shore, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, the Buzzards Bay region, as well as trains for the Berkshires Hills, were crowded, and while extra accommodations were provided yesterday even more will be provided today.

But the Maine woods, the New Hampshire hills, and the cool of the Canadian provinces were not neglected in this rush. All of the crack trains traveling toward these points carried additional equipment, and special preparation was needed to handle patronage on the Halifax and St. John trains.

And with the dawn of a clear, cool day, today automobile traffic was unusually heavy. A gate keeper on one of the bridges carrying an arterial highway out of the city remarked that never had he seen so many cars passing which bore New York license plates.

North Station officials have estimated the number of departures through that depot and have announced that although the traffic has jumped considerably within the last few days that it is still less than vacation travel of a year ago by a margin of seven or eight per cent. The officials have attributed this to the automobile and the various bus company officials have confessed to an in rease in patronage.

## Preparing for Inventory

We mark all dresses at prices we know will sell them

The dresses marked so low are simple in design, high in standard of material and workmanship, insuring their good taste and suitability for many months.

\$18

\$22 \$33

\$47.50

Dresses for every Summer occasion

**THEODORE**  
INC.  
537 BOYLSTON ST.  
Opposite Copley Plaza  
BOSTON

## Midsummer Shoppers

Find this store easily accessible from the four corners of the city

WE have always felt that we owed our customers an opportunity to make unhurried examination of merchandise, arranged for their comfort and convenience. Consideration of comfort in shopping makes a particularly strong appeal at this time of year. Since the erection of our present building, we have been able so to arrange our merchandise that, even with largely increased business, the shopping comfort of the customer has not been infringed upon.

Visitors in Boston find this a convenient and satisfactory store in which to do their shopping. Our location opposite Park Street Subway Station, with its underground connections north, east, south and west, is particularly appreciated by strangers.

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**  
BOSTON







# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Domestic Iron Work of Southern Europe

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

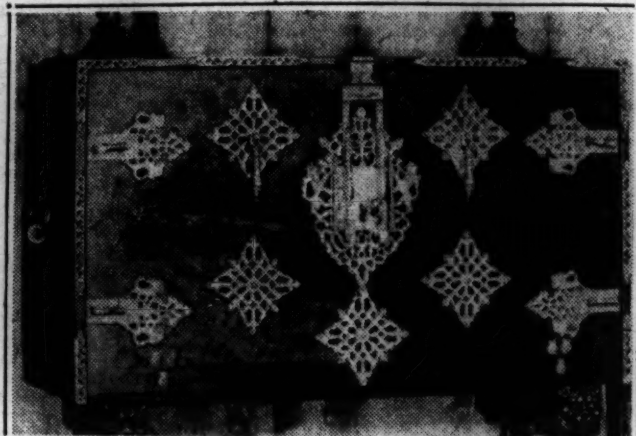
TO ONE who has in early years spent many hours watching a friendly blacksmith shape the glowing iron bars, the centuries-old product of more highly skilled iron workers has an especially strong appeal. Those who lack similar youthful contacts, but have a livelier imagination and aesthetic sense, may find equal pleasure in studying and using these sturdy, serviceable and graceful products of the forge, anvil and hammer.

15th and 16th Century Methods Almost Identical

In the earlier days and in the "Gay Nineties" the tools employed were almost exactly the same. Methods changed so little in the meantime that one may confidently assume that the New England country blacksmith of the later date may be carried back in our fancy and placed correctly in the Middle Ages as a typical iron worker. In one important respect the modern man labored at an advantage—the bars of metal which he fashioned were brought to him in whatever sizes and shapes he might demand. In the olden time the metal reached the forge in blocks of awkward form that must be reduced to desired size with much use of force and heavy hammer.

To define the qualities of wrought iron work which make it so attractive to us is an elusive task. Perhaps

umental in character, as found in palaces, cathedrals, and public buildings. Gates, exterior grills over

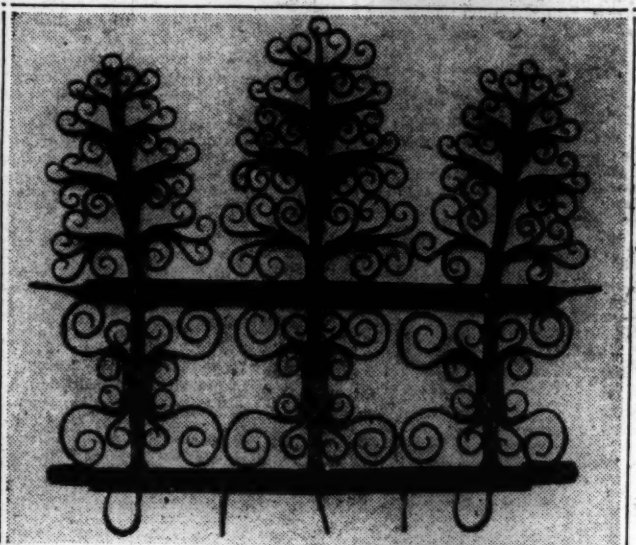


The Liberal Use of Wrought-Iron Ornaments on This Spanish Varguena, or Writing Cabinet, Shows Another Manner in Which the Craft of the Ironworker Was Employed in That Country.

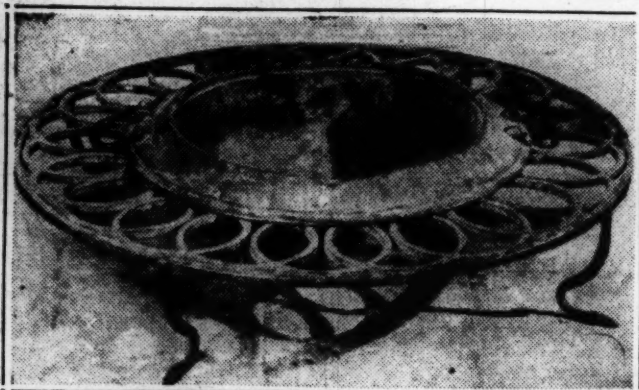
windows, stair rails, and similar uses led to the development of a great number of highly skilled artificers. These nationally popular as a craft, naturally there came to be used by people generally many minor domestic articles quite as attractive of their kind and station as the more pretentious works found in public buildings or in homes of wealth.

Domestic Examples Considered Here It is these simpler things with which we are concerned just now, such as may be easily found by those who search the shops of southern Europe, or who care to do the much easier thing, visit the shops to America which have brought these much desired works of the old craftsmen so near to our own doors. Remembering that two of the chief characteristics of iron are its strength and its resistance to fire, it follows that in its practical domestic uses it is associated in our minds with holding and controlling their open fires, and in cooking about them.

In an illustration below appears a utensil which stands for a type of portable heater common and effective in Spain. It is a brazier, a pan



The Scrolled Back of This Kitchen Rack Strikingly Exemplifies the Wide Extent to Which the Craft of the Ironworker Was Applied to Domestic Needs of a Prosaic Sort in Spain.



A Brazier of Copper With Its Stand of Wrought Iron; It Is From Spain and Is Supposed to Have Been Made in the Seventeenth Century

origin, the balance was heavy on the side of utility. Ornament was meager and often its attempt was feeble and crude.

Strongly in contrast with the somewhat primitive colonial efforts are the elaborate and intricate product of the iron workers of Europe, who executed many of their finest examples before settlements were firmly established in America. It is to these centuries preceding the eighteenth that we must look for the highest choice pieces of mahogany, and to the countries of Italy, Spain and France.

The most important and ambitious accomplishments of this nature are of an architectural sort, often mon-

One of the most important pieces of Spanish furniture, both decorative and useful, is the varguena, or writing desk. One is shown here without the stand on which such pieces are usually placed. The front of the varguena is hinged, and drops down to form a writing shelf, the interior being divided into many small compartments.

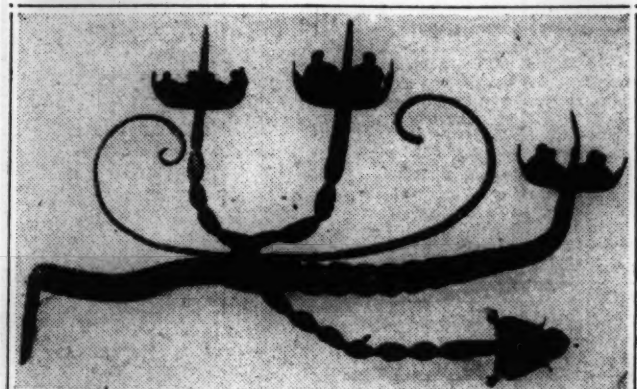
This is a typical example, and shows the liberal use of iron work.



By Courtesy of the Courtwright House A Spanish Hook With Spike End and Elaborate Cresting. These Were Made in Great Variety for Home Use, Some Much More Pretentious Than the Ones Shown.

strong a love for beauty as to put such an amount of work and taste into making a rack on which to hang kitchen utensils, such as spoons, forks and ladles. Yet that the Spaniards must have done, for here we have an ancient but not rare specimen, selected from those both more and less elaborate.

Single hooks for occasional uses, such as hanging a lantern on, or one's coat, were made with quite as much elaboration and skill. The variety of their forms is almost endless, birds and animals appearing in crude silhouette, in many cases. The same generous expenditure of skill and thought went into the making of utensils themselves, as may be seen in the commonplace



By Courtesy of the Courtwright House Three-Branch Pricket Candle Holder, With Sharpened End for Driving Into Woodwork. From Spain

three-tined fork. Just what purposes this may have served might not be understood from watching the operations in a present-day kitchenette. To properly place it in our minds we should remember that, in the days of its making, the people were cooking wholly about an open fire; that boiling was the commonest process, and that meat-roasting was done by piercing the piece with a long rod, placing the ends of the rod in the hooks on the standard of the andiron, and revolving the rod as the roasting progressed.

With such large-scale preparation of food, one realizes that large forks of this size may well have more numerous uses than in our days would be expected. Still, similar cooking methods prevailed in England and other northern countries without the appearance of any such delicately wrought accessories. Since such utensils as these are not uncommon where it came from, we may accept it as added evidence of the great skill, refinement and prevalence of the ironworker's art in the Latin lands of Europe.

It should be emphasized that we are now speaking only of a single aspect of the subject—the use of wrought iron in a decorative manner in homes of the middle class. The leadership in the production of other and more important works of an architectural or memorial nature may have been found elsewhere than

When in Boston Pay a Friendly Visit DOWN THE LANE (An Ancient Landmark)

TO THE Cock O' The Walk Antique Shop 8 Boylston Place, Boston (Opp. the Common)

### Queen Anne Cottage

Queen Anne Corner ACCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

One magnificent pair of Waterford glass table lights, circa 1785. These are all original, not assembled, and most unusual in their design. The cutting is very beautiful and the color is extremely fine.

Inland State Road, Route 1 Halfway between Boston and Plymouth

### The Serendipity Antique Shop

Importers of Fine Antique Furniture and Objects of Art—Interior Decorators and Makers of fine Reproductions—Old Furniture refinished and upholstered.

Phone Terrace 3500 22-26-30 S. Los Robles Avenue PASADENA

BRADFORD PERLIN, Proprietor

### Village Green Antique Shop

39 SOUTH MAIN STREET, IPSWICH, MASS.

### Early American Furniture

Pine, Maple and Mahogany

In a Home Two Centuries Old.

Pewter Hooked Rugs Pink Lustre Teasets Silhouettes Toile de Jouy Bottles Scissors Mirrors Trays Wrought Iron Children's Furniture Old Prints and Paintings Brass and Copper

Everything Guaranteed as Represented

Mrs. Whittemore announces that she is carrying this season A COMPLETE LINE OF CHINTZES appropriate for Early American Furnishings and for Summer Homes.

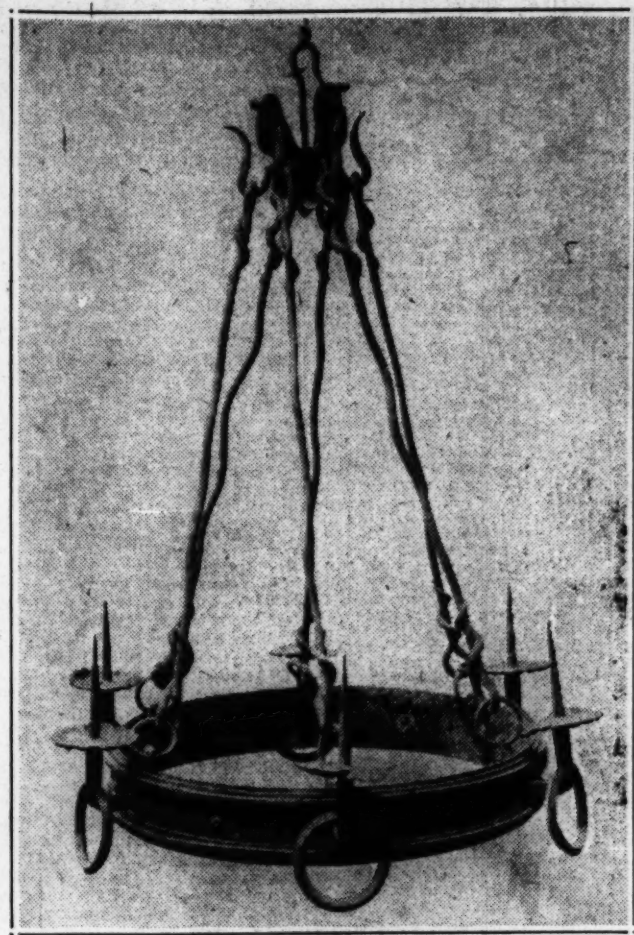
SHOP CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

GRACE S. WHITTEMORE

Tel. 138-W Ipswich

in the countries from which the articles referred to came.

The wide extent to which the homes of Italy and Spain made daily use of the strong, delicate and artistic product of this craft is impressive and pleasing. The elementary nature of the material and its stern strength appeal to our fancy. The methods used in forming it are simple, straightforward and familiar.



By courtesy of the Renaissance Galleries An Italian Pricket Chandelier. The Extreme Simplicity of This Piece Makes It of Unusual Interest

We like its friendly manner of responding to its worker's will when heated, then rigidly holding the desired form when it quickly cools. The self-evidence of the procedure

## One Reason for Liking Early Craftsmen's Work

OCCASIONALLY one will meet an acquaintance who, in speaking of the work of early craftsmen, will say that he sees nothing more attractive in it than is found in good factory-made copies of today.

they seem to stand strongly for the estimable characteristics of those who made them; for their sturdy honesty, their refined and simple tastes, their skill and pride in craftsmanship.

A passage that was met in reading recently struck us as such a clear statement of the certainty that handicraft must reveal character, that we reprint an extract:

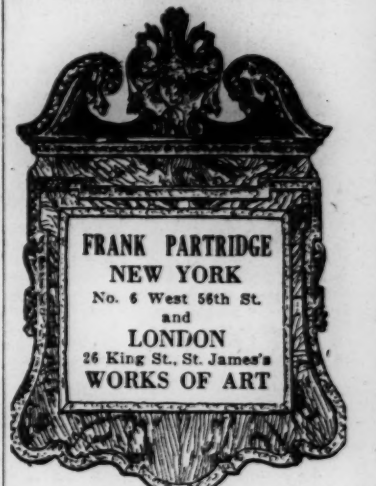
"The significance of work as an expression of character is unmistakably disclosed. In this sense work is practically inclusive of every force and kind of life, since every real worker puts into it all that is most distinctive in his nature.

The moral quality contributes sincerely, variety, solidity of structure; the intellectual quality is disclosed in order, lucidity, and grasp of thought; the artistic quality is seen in symmetry, proportion, beauty of construction and of detail; the spiritual quality is revealed in depth of insight and the scope of relationships brought into view between the specific work and the world in which it is done.

In work of the finer order, dealing with the more impressionable material, there are discoverable not

only the character and quality of the worker, but the conditions under which he lives; the stage of civilization; the vigor or languor of vital energy; the richness or poverty of social life; the character of the soil and of the landscape; the pallor or the bloom of vegetation; the shining or the veiling of the skies.

A bit of work of the highest quality is a key to a man's life because it is the product of that life, and it brings to light that which is hidden in the man as truly as the flower lays bare to the sun that which was folded in the seed. What a man does is, therefore, an authentic revelation of what he is, and by their works men are fairly and rightly judged."—Hamilton Wright Mabie, in "Essays on Work and Culture."



FRANK PARTRIDGE NEW YORK No. 4 West 54th St. and LONDON 26 King St. St. James's WORKS OF ART

James G. Skidmore Co. invite inspection of Distinctive and Artistic Draperies, Upholstery, Antique Ornaments in Pewter-Silver and Glassware Also Special Furniture and Rugs. 154 E. Superior Street Just Off Michigan Boulevard Delaware 016 Chicago

## ANTIQUE SHOPS HAVE CHANGED!

and "The Antiquarian" has changed also

You will enjoy reading the August number. You will linger over its picture section. Its large type is easier to read. You will find interest in the antique advertisements and pleasure in touring to the shops shown on the special

NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUE DEALERS' ROAD MAP New Size—New Picture Section—Fascinating Advertisements Larger, More Readable Type

Subscribe for "The Antiquarian"—\$3 a year

Advertise Your Antiques in

461 EIGHTH AVENUE THE ANTIQUARIAN New York N. Y.



### J. C. Derby

Dealer in Antiques

Silver and Jewelry a Specialty

22 & 24 WARREN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

### Gilbert Walter

64 South Molton Street LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

Guaranteed Genuine

Antique Furniture

Glass, Brass, China

Pewter, etc.

ONLY ANTIQUES SOLD

By Courtesy of the Courtwright House Another Spanish Spiked Hook, With Crest

of his operations on the simpler pieces captivates us; on the elaborate ones it mystifies and baffles, and we can but wonder and admire.

Old Furniture China Glass Rugs

THE BULLSEYE SHOP 50 CHURCH STREET CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

When in Calgary Visit the House of ANTIQUES

Largest Importers of genuine antiques in Western Canada

Shipments from England continually received from expert buyers.

220 7th Ave. W. Next to Tea Kettle Inn Calgary, Alberta, Canada

### OLDE BURNHAM HOUSE

IPSWICH, MASS. BUILT 1640

A Choice Collection of Early American Antiques and Accessories for Sale

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Visitors to New England in search of the unusual will find this quaint "Olde House" a perfect example of an early American Home.

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Visitors to New England in search of the unusual will find this quaint "Olde House" a perfect example of an early American Home.

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Tel. Ipswich 240

The Spirit of the Colonies



The Wanamaker Annual August

## Furniture Sale

THE SPIRIT of Early America has been caught in these pieces . . . many in maple or cherry . . . chairs . . . tables . . . desks . . . cabinets . . . cupboards . . . forming an extremely interesting group in the great sale.

Their prices . . . like those of all the furniture on three floors of the new building . . . are lowest since the war . . . the August economies now in force make purchase a pleasure.

Belmair . . . the Little Home that Budget Built . . . the Home Budget Service . . . the Budget Credit Account . . . form a background of service for the furniture in America's Great Sale . . . offering the greatest variety of good furniture . . . at lowest prices . . . an opportunity not to be repeated in six months.

### Scope of the Sale

Bedroom Sets . . . \$197 to \$2,250	Book Cases . . . \$18 to \$113
Dining Room Sets . . . \$153 to \$2,271	Poster Beds . . . \$34 to \$162
Living Room Sets . . . \$152 to \$1,117	Day Beds . . . \$14 to \$212
Reed Sets . . . \$53 to \$391	Chairs . . . \$12 to \$297
Desks, Secretaries, Spinets . . . \$18.75 to \$487	Hair Mattresses \$34 to \$68
Cabinets . . . \$27 to \$375	Cotton Felt Mattresses . . \$16
	Box Springs . . . \$29 to \$46
	Feather Pillows . . . \$4.40 to \$5.70

Fourth to seventh galleries, new building

John Wanamaker NEW YORK

### "Lawrences"

Antique or Modern Furniture Refinishing, Upholstering, Cabinet Mending, ANTIQUES and REPRODUCTIONS, Interior Decorating, Slip Covers, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Decorative Materials.

Telephone 4136 55 Railroad Ave. South Norwalk, Conn.

WE CORDIALLY invite you to inspect our line of Rare China, glass, quaint old prints; panel size paintings by old masters, old English and early American silver, some choice pieces of mahogany. We also purchase articles that have an antique value.

MAYFLOWER ANTIQUE SHOPPE 128 Huntington Ave., Boston Telephone Back Bay 4616

HOOKED RUGS Finest collection of Old ones in large quantity sent anywhere on approval. Dealers and collectors invited.

YACOBIN BROS. 280 Dartmouth Street, Boston Tel. Kenmore 4439

J. L. Strassel Co., Inc. Interior Furnishings DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ANTIQUES Makers of Authentic Reproductions

PARIS LOUISVILLE FLORENCE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



# Music News of the World

## The Frankfurt Festival

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Ger.

THE fifth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music began "maestoso grandioso" with the performance of an opera, Busoni's "Doktor Faust," at the Frankfurter Opernhaus, followed by a civic reception and supper in the historic "Römer." The Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, Dr. Ludwig Landmann, is obviously a man of unusual courage and devoid of that excessive respect for the orthodox and conventional which one had always imagined to be the price of mayoralty. But after discussing art, music, philosophy and the drama with a waiter in the hotel—a fervid Shavian and Shakespearean who had read Herbert Spencer in English and who himself writes plays for a sport—one felt that Goethe's native city was capable of anything in the way of culture. The mayoral benediction on modern music seemed almost normal.

The choice of Busoni's "Doktor Faust" was singularly appropriate, for it was at a Frankfurt Fair in 1857 that a bookeller named Johann Spies produced the first "History of Johann Faust," and ever since that time the Faust legend has had an extraordinary fascination for German thinkers and artists. But strangely enough an Englishman first realized its great dramatic possibilities. Goethe, in fact, based his masterpiece on a popular puppet version of Christopher Marlowe's "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus," which had been acted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham in his servant in 1594. Early in the seventeenth century English strolling players had carried the story back to the country of its origin.

### A Foll to Luther

Faust, in the eyes of the orthodox Protestantism of the time, was a foll to Luther, "who worsted the Devil with his ink-bottle when he sought to interrupt the sacred work of rendering the Bible into the vulgar tongue." For Luther, as a commentator brightly says, not only aimed his ink-bottle at the Devil, but most literally and effectively hit him with it, when he wrote those books that changed the face of religious Europe. Faust, on the other hand, thirsting for sex and drinking in every kind of human knowledge, got very much the worst of his encounter with the same intrusive gentleman.

Busoni went back to the Faust of the early puppet-plays for his libretto, not only to get away from Goethe, but because the material which he found there was particularly suited to his theories about opera. A stanza of the prologue of "Doktor Faust" explains the composer's attitude: "The stage exhibits the gestures of life, but it shows plainly the mark of unreality, and if it is not to become a distorting mirror, it must act fairly and truly as a magic mirror. If it is to show that the stage only lowers the values of what is true, then it can do full justice to the incredible; and though you may laugh at drama when you judge it as reality, it will compel you to seriousness if you regard it as mere play."

### Ballet Overlooked

Elsewhere he advocated that opera should seize every opportunity for introducing the spectacular in dances, masquerades and so on. Seeing as he did the weaknesses of realistic conventional opera it is astonishing Busoni did not perceive that a form already existing which fit his theory perfectly—the form of ballet or ballet-opera. But the Teuton in him was too strong; serious art was unthinkable without the props of literature and philosophy.

Like Marlowe and Goethe before him, Busoni saw in the Faust legend the drama of his own desires and ambitions. To him, as to Goethe, "The marionette folk of Faust murmured with many voices. . . . In his art Busoni had wandered into every department of knowledge. He pondered over the mysteries of music like a Faust studying alchemical processes. "Music," he wrote, "is the most aloof and secret of the arts. An atmosphere of solemnity or sanctity should surround it. Admission to a musical performance should partake of the ceremonial and mystery of a freemason's ritual." In Busoni the Mephistopheles of the intellect invariably got the better of Faust, the artist. To make matters worse, the most poignant tragedy of "Doktor Faust" will always be the artistic tragedy of the man who conceived it. For all his immense knowledge harvested from instable research, Busoni was never his own master as a composer. His Mephistopheles took good care always to hold the ink-pot.

### A Jumble of Styles

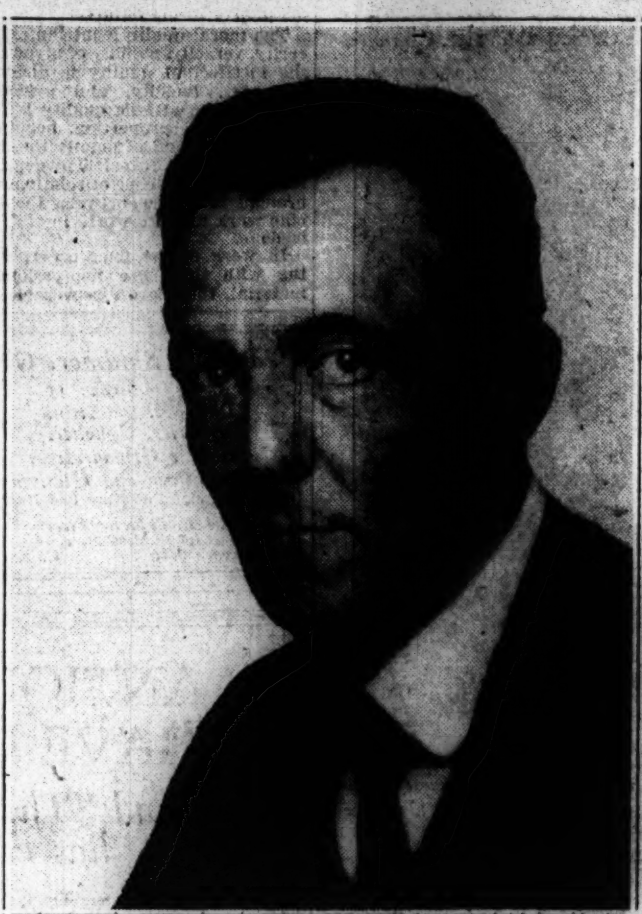
The music of "Doktor Faust" is a jumble of styles ranging from Bach to Berlioz, Debussy and the impressionists. It is music as lacking in spontaneity and as carefully argued as a philosophical treatise. There is more of that which we call music—"inspiration" in a single Schubert song than in the whole of this elaborate, freakish structure. The painter Matisse, when accused of drawing like a 5-year-old child, replied: "That is what I am trying to do. I should like to recapture that freshness of vision which is characteristic of extreme youth when all the world is new to it." To Busoni the world was always old and knowledge never brought to him the freshness of simplicity and simplicity of course does not meet the childishness of the Ballet School of Arcueil, to which the world is one big nursery and the grown-up pupils of which give us works that say mostly "Papa," "Maman," "Papa," "Maman."

Detailed description of "Doktor Faust" has already appeared in these columns. At Frankfurt the performance, it was generally agreed, below the level of the premiere at Dresden in May, 1925. The old-fashioned realism of the stage was in sharp contrast to the modern theories and lowered the value of the opera. "Mimicry and realism"

hinder dramatic communication, for the spectators' imagination flies out of the window when realism comes in at the door. The Frankfurt stage was efficient but commonplace, and musically the performance by no means impeccable.

### Hauer's Suite

Perhaps the most pregnant and ironic criticism of the opera itself was an entirely impersonal one. During the stroll from the Opera House to the official reception at the



JOSEF MATTHIAS HAUER

Römerhallen one heard coming through the open door of a café the strains of another "Faust," written by an unphilosophical Frenchman.

The six concert programs which, with Busoni's opera, constituted the festival were, alas, almost wholly representative of what may be called the negative aspect of contemporary music—when the style of the music was not positively old-fashioned. Such acknowledged masters as Ravel, Stravinsky, Schönberg and de Falla, to say nothing of extremely gifted younger men like Prokofiev, Honegger, Hindemith, Webern, with many others, were missing.

The most discussed piece of the festival was Josef Matthias Hauer's Seventh Orchestral Suite, Op. 48, in six movements without titles. This work deserves first mention because the composer, an Austrian, is a genuine experimentalist. However misdirected his methods may appear, he digs down into the material of music itself and not merely, like so many, into the work of other composers. Hauer explains the coded composition of his suite in the current number of Melos. The listener capable of abstracting the composer's system from one hearing of the work would probably grasp Einstein's theory of relativity by listening to a single recitation of the mathematical symbols.

### Warmly Welcomed

But in spite of this abstruseness the second movement is undeniably beautiful and the work as a whole, whether it was understood or not, won a very warm welcome. The suite is built on a "Continue" of the piano—the piano plays the twelve tones continuously in every movement in a particular group (Tropes) and in a definite key. The movements are, in turn, connected by the central idea which underlies the whole work. The mirror and crab canons, or whatever they are called, are built up on the permutations of the given chromatic 12 tones which act as a basic line, the phases of which are made up of six groups (tropes) corresponding to the six movements of the suite. By the simple means of sustaining individual notes a polyphony is created in music which in its origin is unvoiced and atonal. The suite has four voices throughout which they are always heard simultaneously, but through the varied interweaving within the four basic lines running in close proximity at the same time constructing the harmony) three four-voiced groups are created; so that in all there are 12 contrapuntal "Tektonische" melodies.

This passage shows that Hauer's suite is not for those who expect from music the sort of pleasure obtained by eating chocolates and who dislike all art that involves a bigger effort—such listeners are the first to complain of "the anarchy of modernism." Hauer demands the disciplined attention of the mathematician. The lay will feel as comfortable with him as an ordinary novel reader would with, say, Ludwig Wittgenstein's "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus."

### Plans Concerts

Next in chief interest, perhaps, were the concertos for piano and orchestra by Béla Bartók, Alban Berg, and Ernst Toch. That of the last named was the popular success of the festival. Many audiences are destined to be "sweet off their feet" by this dazzling, if rather superficial, piece of bravura. Bartók's work contains some fine things but, in spite of an attractive freedom and variety of rhythm and some brilliant orchestration, it proved disappoint-

ing as a whole. Alban Berg is a disciple of Schönberg and his concerto, one was told, is tremendously admired by the Vienna group. The one who is not an intimate it gave the impression, however, of being intellectually contrived music that follows the formula of a new academicism. And, new or old, a formula is always a formula. The present writer is old-fashioned enough to prefer the art of Stravinsky, Ravel and de Falla.

Henry F. Gilbert's symphonies, "The Dance in Place Congo," sent up more eyebrows than any other work of the festival. "Was it possible," young modernists asked each other in amazement, "that music so old-fashioned ever existed?" Another diatonic holiday

However, the gypsies of the café do not give us an exact idea of all the resources that can be drawn from this big lute of such delicious tones. M. Raas exhibited them in the most brilliant fashion. Moreover, one does not credit the purely gypsy origin of the cymbalum. It is to be found in the ancient civilizations of every country. It has held an important part in instrumentation in France, England and it is easy to see, indeed to perceive that it is adapted to the most classical styles of the music of all races.

It is an instrument that presents extraordinary technical difficulties. Its slanting and intersecting strings are arranged in three parallel, but distinct planes. The disposition of the notes in the successive octaves is not in a uniform design. The performance of a succession of thirds or sixths, for example, needs a series of unexpected efforts of the hand and eye. The line of a chromatic scale does not regularly descend or ascend; it presents an extremely irregular design in which the notes do not conform to the indications of the keyboard. The performer, on the other hand, must perform a descending movement. The G is underneath the F and to slide from a tone to a semi-tone one has to execute a violent jump. The performance of a run in these circumstances requires a prowess that is difficult to conceive. Everything contradicts the natural movements.

## A Cymbalum Recital

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, July 5

SWISS virtuoso, M. Raas, has just given a cymbalum recital in Paris. This beautiful instrument is little known. Musicians who belong to a generation anterior to the coming of jazz used to hear it in night restaurants where authentic or supposed gypsies used it to accompany slow waltzes with softly moving arpeggios. But the saxophone, the accordion and the banjo have everywhere supplanted this anachronistic instrument, which many young musicians of today have never heard of.

However, the gypsies of the café do not give us an exact idea of all the resources that can be drawn from this big lute of such delicious tones. M. Raas exhibited them in the most brilliant fashion. Moreover, one does not credit the purely gypsy origin of the cymbalum. It is to be found in the ancient civilizations of every country. It has held an important part in instrumentation in France, England and it is easy to see, indeed to perceive that it is adapted to the most classical styles of the music of all races.

It is an instrument that presents extraordinary technical difficulties. Its slanting and intersecting strings are arranged in three parallel, but distinct planes. The disposition of the notes in the successive octaves is not in a uniform design. The performance of a succession of thirds or sixths, for example, needs a series of unexpected efforts of the hand and eye. The line of a chromatic scale does not regularly descend or ascend; it presents an extremely irregular design in which the notes do not conform to the indications of the keyboard. The performer, on the other hand, must perform a descending movement. The G is underneath the F and to slide from a tone to a semi-tone one has to execute a violent jump. The performance of a run in these circumstances requires a prowess that is difficult to conceive. Everything contradicts the natural movements.

### Amazing Resources

But when one is master of this strange keyboard, what amazing resources can be drawn from it! Of all the instruments with which strings this is really the most agreeable and charming. The hammer of the piano, the jack of the harpsichord or the fingers of the harpist do not move a metal thread with as much precision as the little stick padded with a ball of wool. The plucked string always grates and grinds a little; here, on the other hand, the vibrations of a string so gently touched are of peculiar charm. The tone is round, pure and well encaused in harmonics. It is brilliant and clear. The use of dampers insures avoidance of a mixture of vibrations just as well as on the piano. The most complicated series of chords that one can achieve by means of the cymbalum are possible. It is really a mode of expression of unusual quality and very complete resources. Beautiful modern harmonies, rich and velvety, as well as exceptional radiance.

But M. Raas tried to use to his instrument what he calls the highest and most serious ambitions. He played us, in perfect style, pieces by Bach or Couperin, intended originally for the harpsichord. The result was convincing. Much more distinguished than the piano, much richer and more varied than the harpsichord, the cymbalum lends incomparable nobility and purity to the classic arabesque. It was wholly surprising to hear this music benefit by such an interpretation.

It is to be regretted that the material difficulties of performance alienate the cymbalum from the usual attentions of musicians. Modest composers would find little use of its unique flavor. At this time when curiosity over timbers is so fervent among our young experimentalists, the addition of an element of this value to the material of sound would be a great help. But the results. And it has just been seen that our old masters themselves would not need to complain of this revival.

### Mechanical Music Again

Mechanical music is still giving rise to heated discussion here. Not everyone yet realizes the tremendous importance of this new method of publication which, though undoubtedly imperfect, progresses rapidly enough to encourage every hope. In any case, good or bad, it is a means of dissemination that plays an increasingly active role in the masses of every country, and musicians would be very unwise if, out of disdain, they did not keep an attentive watch over a movement on which depends, whether they wish it or not, the musical culture of a large majority of their contemporaries.

In order to make a decisive effect the adherents of the talking machines thought recently to organize a big mechanical concert, the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. It was to be a grand initiation of this new art. The intention was excellent but the achievement was less so.

The first of all offered us Igor Stravinsky on the cymbalum. It is known that the great Russian composer shows particular sympathy for mechanical plans, which are perfectly adapted to his purely dynamic and rhythmic conception of music and emotion and criticism. What is more, he has realized the cymbalum as an asset, for orchestral transcriptions, is a keyboard on which a machine makes it possible to place invisible hands with an unlimited number of fingers.

Igor Stravinsky came then in person to the stage of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées to manipulate his favorite instrument. He performed music more despotically in middle Europe than anywhere else. Those in the least danger from intellectualty are sometimes the most afraid of it, but at Frankfurt the spectators' thoughts of Faust did not by any means end with Busoni's opera.

### Paderewski has concluded a tour of Australia and has gone to New Zealand, where he will make 12 public appearances before leaving for America on July 5. Paderewski gave eight recitals in Sydney and the same number in Melbourne. Altogether he gave 22 recitals in Australia.

### VIRG. MOORE

#### Singing and Presentation Orchestras

For Dance, Hotel, and Theatre

Now playing Hotel Beach Park, Ohio

Phone—Glenview 4628

Address—12517 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio

### The Panatopoe

A solemn presentation followed of a talking machine that was unknown in Paris, but with which my American readers are no doubt familiar: the Brunswick Panatopoe. Placed behind a curtain, the talking machine was arranged so that the audience only by means of two loudspeakers arranged at right and left of the stage. Mistake No. 1. Talking machine makers are wrong, in my opinion, to strive so diligently for an increase of tone. Most often this is attained only by distortion. In the present state of their manufacture the records do not give all their nuances except in a limited cube of air. At the moment they should not attempt to go outside a room. But one understands their ambition to be like the T. S. F., "the great voice that speaks to the masses," and that is why they dream only of megaphones and loudspeakers. Certainly the Panatopoe can allow itself certain enlargements without entailing too great a distortion. But all the same it is unwise to try to impose a new fashion upon a distrustful public without providing all the guarantees necessary for charm and allurements. In a little hall the cause would have been won. In a large hall it was lost.

However, one must say that a second still more serious mistake was made in the choice of the records. The Panatopoe, which is a very deplorable, which was not a bad beginning. In spite of some small imperfections of style and recording, the piece was suitable and produced a quite agreeable impression upon the surprised public. But under pretext of

### Mr. Stock at the Stadium

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 28

FREDERICK STOCK, who began his sojourn as guest of the Stadium Concerts public on the evening of July 27, seems to know no such thing as an orchestra. He thinks only of artists who meet together to perform upon instruments. In the same way, he apparently recognizes no such thing as a piece of music. He conceives only of a number of papers or strings, which he has to get to sound simultaneously. He has not come here to act as Philharmonic conductor in place of Mr. Hoogstraten; nor has he come to interpret sympathetically for the public the music of the great masters. He has come, rather, to tell certain violinists, viola players, violoncellists, flutists, oboists, bassoonists, trumpeters, horn-players and trombonists just how he believes melodic answers to the question: "For they, Wagner and Wagner were to be phrased, colored and shaded."

And with what clear conviction he moves that baton! Such a left hand, too! Conductor! At times he completely resigns the post. Not a twinkle of the stick nor a twiddle of the fingers. How do the men keep going? They must get a hint from his facial expression, though anyone in the audience saying so but guesses. The plain masters of the nineteenth century technique were better than these latter-day mechanicals of terrible skill. A choral score of Bach or a symphonic score of Beethoven or of Brahms will stand the overmaster. Neither a dramatic score of Wagner nor a programmatic score of Strauss quite will. Too much directness takes away the characterizing quality of Wagner's motives, as it does the descriptive point of view in Strauss's music. Illusion. Let us not lose the grace of that Wagner's hero, Siegfried, like Homer's Achilles, becomes something a good deal less than heroic, exalted too far above the human plane. A little glamour answers better in some cases than much analysis.

Wagner. Well, that is a different subject altogether. For long we have had masters of Wagnerian conducting. Today we have over-masculine conductors who are more interested in the technical details of the music than in the music itself. The player of the cymbalum likewise took an entirely new view of their rulers under the changed administration.

But the leader of many years of experience may show ineffectually the importance of this new method of publication which, though undoubtedly imperfect, progresses rapidly enough to encourage every hope. In any case, good or bad, it is a means of dissemination that plays an increasingly active role in the masses of every country, and musicians would be very unwise if, out of disdain, they did not keep an attentive watch over a movement on which depends, whether they wish it or not, the musical culture of a large majority of their contemporaries.

Quite the contrary has it been when Mr. van Hoogstraten stood in fannels before the large summer concert. He was not looking about the amphitheater for two moments, strode a step or two beside the desk, took a little time to spread the score smooth, raised his arm, lowered it again and turned to see if he had the attention of the remotest listener in the colonnade of the bowl's rim. After that, Mr. van Hoogstraten might direct the going-on of the plot.

Since 1874 the Wessell, Nickel & Gross octagonal trade-mark (shown above) has been recognized by the world's music industry as the symbol of the world's finest pianos. To select an instrument in which this famous action has been installed is to rest assured that you are purchasing a lifetime of piano satisfaction.

### WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS

Established 1874 New York

Address correspondence regarding

admittance and requests for applica-

tion blanks to The Christian

Science Benevolent Association,

206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17,

Massachusetts.

obtaining "amusing" effects, the organists immediately plunged into eccentricities of sound.

We were made to hear a jazz record. Certainly jazz finds in the talking machine an excellent mode of interpretation which often idealizes it and gives it unsuspected beauty. We know all the delightful pages of perfect musicality in this repository. But these were not the ones we were given. They sought eccentric orchestration, all in muffled sounds, grinding and nasal, with stifled cries of the saxophone, very high clarinet and burlesques that have become cliché.

Undoubtedly since the early days, much progress has been made and certain instruments "de luxe" possess tones of a sweet, round quality that many musicians do not suspect. But the popular prejudice exists and it is why it is unwise to present complete performances in which the instrumentalists try to give to the most beautiful instruments this nasal tone that should be avoided in the circumstances. If instead of these caricatured fox-trots we had been offered works written for the flute, harp, celeste, glockenspiel, or even bells, organ, xylophone, cymbalum or any other instruments of pure, crystalline and distinguished sonorities, the Parisians would have been immediately conquered. The mistake was aggravated still more by following up this discordant concert with a Negro address that would doubtless be vastly amusing in a small room, but which, to a French crowd, presented only a series of incomprehensible howls and screams, interspersed with animal cries. Quite naturally, those present joined in unison and it was such a charivari of protest that the evening had to be interrupted and the end of the program abandoned.

I have recorded this incident because it is characteristic and marks a step in the history of mechanical music. Later, one will smile at this false step, as it is very evident that the mechanical concert will sooner or later be included in our customs. But the first attempts have been entrusted to technicians who are singularly lacking in taste and discernment. I am one of those who deplore it because I believe that in the education of the masses of tomorrow the talking machine will play a decisive rôle. Misunderstandings such as that which I have just described delay the desired advent of the mechanical age of pedagogy. Music will pay the cost of this unfortunate adventure.

form, or might himself be directed by them; it mattered not in the least. He had the audience in his grasp. If he let the orchestra slip through, just as good as his start, moreover, was his finish. He always gave the impression of leading to victory at the end; always brought out the applause of the impressive audience as though his last gesture signalled the people to make noise, as well as the musicians to cease therefrom.

Possibly Mr. Stock abhors showmen's devices and would persuade the youthful Stadium imagination away from them in the period that he is being entertained. Exordium and peroration, however, aside, he is a golden-tongued speaker in the main part of the address. He must have written the score of the Brahms overture upon the tablet of his memory, for he never forgot that the notes can never be erased. He must have rehabilitated the themes and rhythms of the Beethoven symphony in hundreds in such manner as to make them with the hundredth anniversary festival, Stock in charge.

Wagner. Well, that is a different subject altogether. For long we have had masters of Wagnerian conducting. Today we have over-masculine conductors who are more interested in the technical details of the music than in the music itself. The player of the cymbalum likewise took an entirely new view of their rulers under the changed administration.

But the leader of many years of experience may show ineffectually the importance of this new method of publication which, though undoubtedly imperfect, progresses rapidly enough to encourage every hope. In any case, good or bad, it is a means of dissemination that plays an increasingly active role in the masses of every country, and musicians would be very unwise if, out of disdain, they did not keep an attentive watch over a movement on which depends, whether they wish it or not, the musical culture of a large majority of their contemporaries.

Quite the contrary has it been when Mr. van Hoogstraten stood in fannels before the large summer concert. He was not looking about the amphitheater for two moments, strode a step or two beside the desk, took a little time to spread the score smooth, raised his arm, lowered it again and turned to see if he had the attention of the remotest listener in the colonnade of the bowl's rim. After that, Mr. van Hoogstraten might direct the going-on of the plot.

Since 1874 the Wessell, Nickel & Gross octagonal trade-mark (shown above) has been recognized by the world's music industry as the symbol of the world's finest pianos. To select an instrument in which this famous action has been installed is to rest assured that you are purchasing a lifetime of piano satisfaction.

WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS  
Established 1874 New York

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Massachusetts.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and receive the aid of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

### WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS

Established 1874 New York

Address correspondence regarding

admittance and requests for applica-

tion blanks to The Christian

Science Benevolent Association,

206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17,

Massachusetts.

## Dramatic Recitals in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 18

TWO dramatic recitals, in which the reciter invoked the sister art of music, have lately been given by Paul Leyssac in Aeolian Hall. At the first he introduced a "Villanelle of Old Gardens" with piano accompaniment by Dwight Fluke. At the second, on July 18, he was assisted by the London Chamber Orchestra under Anthony Bernard, and Marcia Van Dresser, who contributed a number of songs accompanied on the piano by Dalcy Bucktrout. Alternating groups of recitations and songs made up a program that ended with a group of pieces in which the orchestra entered as background to the speaker.

Paul Leyssac has a good presence, a pleasant voice of considerable range, and a command of English and French diction that is excellent. In places of recitation he is almost as good as a poet. His "Happy Family" by Hans Andersen is so sincerely charming. He can also be effective in high-strung dramatic recitations such as "La Ballade du Désespéré." But he is disposed to reveal a more sentiment and sensibility than is compatible with the style heroic. In "The Mystic Trumpeter" by Walt Whitman, Leyssac's rhythms and tone inflections were too fourthly artificial.

### Pitch and Duration

Pitch and duration concern the elocutionist as surely as the musician. True, in prose recitations the speaker need not deviate much from the speech inflections of every day save in the matter of pace. Efforts must be made to speak slowly if a large audience is to be reached, yet the speaker must also be able to preserve. There are two ways. Either a speaker employs the ordinary speed for words, with long pauses between clauses; or the words themselves are as they are spoken. This latter is the easier to listen to, but the former is simpler to the speaker. Leyssac usually employs it.

To go further. When prose rises into poetry, definite rhythm supervenes upon verbal sense, and expands it. Some reciters sacrifice the great force of rhythm for what they are pleased to consider the literal text. Leyssac was not guilty in this particular when speaking alone but as soon as he made partnership with musicians he became alert to every gradation of mood and rhythm. It was not his fault that Le Paradis by Chautem, which began well, evaporated in a Toccata-Cav-Pag climax. In "Castles in Spain" by Dwight Fluke, and still more in Turgenev's "Graduation," he was too beautiful were once the recitalist to music by Arensky, speaker and orchestra produced an ineffable sense of a dream world that seemed more vivid than actual.

### Song Recitals

Yet charming as these pieces were, they did not produce such conviction as these songs by Strauss, Korngold, Armstrong, Gibbs, Dushill, Boughton and others which Marcia Van Dresser sang with perfect mastery of the long melodic lines. If anything were needed to show the superiority of pure music to the hybrid speech and music it would be this. That whereas in theory the union of spoken words with instrumental accompaniment seems so natural, ancient and plausible as to have the strange authority of things primitive, in actual practice it frequently produces a vague, disquieting sense of discrepancy which only is resolved when the voice lifts into the region of pure song.

Song recitals, as it happens, have been given the last week. Carmen Pavor gave a mixed classical and modern program at Wigmore Hall on July 11. On the same date, Charlotte Grivell, a young Australian, mezzo soprano who has just completed a training, gave a recital and made a favorable impression in a program of German, French and English songs. The recital of Red Indian music by Os-ke-non-ton at Wigmore Hall on July 6 was interesting. This chief of the Mohawk tribe does his program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

program in costume, has a good

voice, a commanding presence and a humanity and humor that never desert him. He takes ingenious pleasure in making his "guests more contented." He succeeds, but at some sacrifice, for the temptation to sophisticate the songs has not been resisted. Even a Cockney can hardly suppose that the tempered scale and pianoforte accompaniments added by arrangers in the style of Sir Joseph Barnby represent true Red Indian traditions. Yet every now and then infectious creep into Os-ke-non-ton's singing that hinted intervals older than equal temperament, and the sense of primitive things strengthened when he cast loose from the pianoforte and sang to his own accompaniment on a Mohawk water drum.

It would have been interesting to hear all the songs in their traditional form. The "Song of the Sun Dance," "Peyote Drinking Song," "Hunting Song" and "Song of the Fire Drill" are things to set one dreaming; they waken strange associations. How comes it that these tunes range themselves with Hebridean folk songs, even perhaps with the primitive elements of the "Fire Dance" in de Falla's "El Amor Brujo"? Is it possible that melodies should float seaweed-like from a common Mediterranean source to both shores fringing the Atlantic? Or was there no Atlantic, and instead the land of lost Atlantis? If so, it is at least interesting that some archaeologists should now race North American Indians to a race kindred with the old Egyptians.

### Dorothy Astra

There was nothing provocative or mysterious about the song recital heard at Wigmore Hall last night. Dorothy Astra, a young Australian soprano, gave free rein to her abundant voice in a selection of operatic arias and "lieder," and won the admiration which quantity and quality command. Obviously a voice for grand opera. But her production of the arias was not outstanding. Her vibrato is so wide that on high notes she produces a trill, and makes involuntary appoggiaturas when attacking notes from below.

The violin recital by Emilio Colombo, at Aeolian Hall, introduced a player who is an artist of his instrument. He has the violin instinct in a marked degree and his style is grounded on great traditions. It is his bowing equaled his left hand he would be outstandingly good. Zacharzewitch and Agnes Mill completed their Beethoven violin and pianoforte sonata recital on July 6. The program consisted of the two G majors, the A major, Op. 12, and the A minor, Op. 23. The beautiful start of the "Little G major" could be condoned by the difficulty of the ensemble, but the callous thumping of the pianist in the finale was literally "milled Beethoven."

### M. M. S.

RESTAURANTS

### BOSTON

SEA FOOD  
As It Should Be Served  
FISH DINNERS A SPECIALTY  
BOYLSTON SEA GRILL  
1602 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



## THE HOME FORUM

## An Author and His Reading

NOW that reading has become the habit of all men, it is not surprising that much is being written in our time upon this fact. It is not my present purpose to add even so much as a paragraph to this much-written-upon topic in its generalized form. There is, however, a certain phase of this many-faceted theme which seems, so far as my observation has gone, to have been strangely overlooked. This aspect has to do with the author and his reading. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In the main, the fact that a man aspires to authorship presupposes that he is first a reader. Increased acquaintance with the number of potential readers and by that fact you increase the number of potential authors. Before reading was universal authors were comparatively rare. It was hardly necessary that anyone should write overmuch on the topic of an author and his reading.

But now this is changed. The number of authors, potential and actual, in the world today must be approaching within measurable distance of the number of readers. Since this is an evident fact of our day it follows that for all who aspire to authorship reading takes on a new significance. There was a time when people read for reading's sake. It was relaxing, recreational and refreshing. It was one of the sheer joys of living. For many it still remains so. But not exactly so for those who would be writers. For such reading takes on an added emphasis, and in taking on this emphasis there are canceled, in part or in whole, some of the values which are the property of he who reads but does not write.

Christopher Morley, in his whimsical essay on "The Perfect Reader," has spoken in a rather deprecatory tone of this fact. He phrases it this way: "No one who has ever done any writing, or has any ambitions toward doing so, can ever be a Perfect Reader. Such a one is not interested. He reads, inevitably, in a professional spirit. He does not surrender himself with complete willingness of enjoyment. When he writes, he yearns to be reading; when he reads, he yearns to be writing. All of which is charmingly witty and correctly stated, so far as it goes. Yet as I

read the essay through to the end I did not come upon the final emphasis which made it wholly true. In my experience I had come upon the author's dilemma. But it had not occurred to me to evaluate it in final terms of loss. It simply was an illustration in practice that one cannot have one's cake and eat it, too. This is a fact for and not for tears. What Morley reckons as loss I find, in the last analysis, to be gain. If through taking up the task of writing I find that I can no longer be the "perfect reader" I waste no time in vain regret, for in becoming less than the perfect reader, I yet am more. Starlight is sweet, but as I look through my open window on the sun-drenched world I remember that they are shining even now, accessories to the sun. Reading for reading's sake is enjoyment, but reading for writing's sake is self-satisfaction.

Therefore, without speaking deprecatorily of the perfect reader, I want to speak a good word for the reader who would also be an author, and also for the author who remains a reader. These, if guided by the love of the good, the true and the beautiful, have been the true servants of humanity. They read that they might refer. They selected. The refiners of literature have been its reading authors. They took of the common stuff of other men and times and by the power of their own thinking transformed it into something richer. Woodrow Wilson has expressed this very finely when he says: "Literature grows rich, various, full-voiced, largely through the repeated rediscovers of truth, by thinking, rethought, by stories re-told, by songs re-sung." Edwin Arlington Robinson, along with Tennyson, re-tells the Arthurian story; Longfellow knew the ancients like a familiar story, and Shakespeare knew his Holiness. And these are but three where one could speak of a thousand. It is a pleasant task and often a fruitful one to read an author, not merely for what he writes, but to see what he had read. Emerson gives rich reward when so read.

As a lad I recall making strenuous efforts to read all of Wordsworth. I found the going stiff. It was uneven. And now that I have come upon the following words in Miss Mitford I think I was at least a partial explanation. She writes: "You know the absolute ignorance in which Wordsworth lived of all modern works." I did not until I read that comment as soon as I had read it I found in it the explanation of much of a certain hiatus in his writings that I could not fully explain. Had Wordsworth read more he may not have written quite so much as he would have written. Years and vicissitudes had never been her active, little form, nor induced her to indulge in a querulous complaint. She was never known to "pour out" troubles, but she was known to listen to them and held a thought so much "at leisure from itself, to soothe and sympathize," that where she came, the merkiest air was cleared and a fair-weather atmosphere established.

No scandal or time-wasting gossip flourished in Aunt Susan's presence, and exaggeration or slang sounded weak and silly, but her interest was eager and unwearied in the doings of her friends and neighbors, little and big.

And so to many of them still, the children, long since mothers and fathers and aunts, who loved to call her "Aunt Susan," her slim, upright figure, Old World caps and gowns, brisk, wholesome talk and childlike camaraderie, together with the canary, are living and actual in the realm of memory, unblurred by the lapse of many years, because love outlasts time.

## "Pilgrim's Progress"

Amid the bustle and turmoil of our modern world, that old stand-by of the Pilgrim's Progress may seem out of date to a generation who know little more of it than its title.

Written during the twelve years of Bunyan's imprisonment for non-conformity in Bedford gaol, in the sixties and seventies of the seventeenth century, and now, after his release, the book had already gone through thirty editions by 1758, the date of the volume that lies before me now. It was a volume dear to our fathers, dearer still to our grandfathers; but now, after half a century, it has lain rather dusty on our shelves.

Apart from the truth, dignity, moderation, and simple imagery of the work, we read it breathlessly because what happens to Christian seems actually to be happening to ourselves. The individuality of the traveler makes a personal appeal. We walk beside him as if we were walking beside our own continual reflection in a mirror. For the time being, we are Christian, and we feel, rise, stumble again, rejoice, suffer, and struggle along with him all the way he goes. The charm of the work lies in its individual application.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" is a common meeting ground for all types; in its pages, as in the Bible, all religions may be reconciled. There is a notable absence of that fanatical hatred of other churches so characteristic of the four Puritanism of the period. Bunyan, indeed, was more concerned to set his own house in order than to meddle with anyone else's, and if there can be any party upon whom he is disposed to bear heavily, it is the hypocritical fanaticism of those who were out for vain glory and praise, the talkatives, and such as Byndes, who made their religion a "stalking horse to get and enjoy the world." Bunyan's message to his own generation was to leave all these miserable pretenses of religion and live the true Christ-life. Men were to be doers of the Word, not hearers only. What mattered was "a new life." Material possessions or hardships were to count as nothing in the great adventure to win something far more precious than any earthly enjoyment; to wit, Eternal Life. The only warfare that counted was the warfare of the spirit against the flesh, not merely of one form of religious belief against another. —ALICE LAW, in *The Empire Review*.

## Midsummer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Here a field of clover blue  
With a blend of yellow.  
There a bird-note thrilling true,  
Golden-toned and mellow.

River-birds bend stalks that rise  
Near the water's edge,  
Up and down drift butterflies,—  
Breese is in the sedge.

In the moving upper air  
Silver willows sway.  
Is there anything more fair  
Than a summer day?

CLARA L. BAXTER.

## "Aunt Susan"

"Aunt Susan" and her canary had lived together in their very old narrow house, with a front and back parlor, as long as any of the neighbors could remember. Whether from propinquity or natural affinity Aunt Susan seemed in many ways irresistibly suggestive of a little bird too—in her sprightliness, her quick movements, her delicate neatness, her tiny spare form and her musical voice. This similarity was perhaps strengthened by the fact that the only compositions she was ever known to play were Weber's Bird Waltz and an old, old song beginning, "Sing, sweet bird." These she performed, sitting upright as a dart before the piano, and touching the keys with a light, airy accuracy, altogether charming. She always dressed in a very full-skirted black silk gown which spread out all round her when she sat down and, with her erect bearing, gave her a peculiar air of distinction and dignity, and her fine white muslin caps were a joy to see, forming a perfect setting for her sweet, pleasant little face with its two silvery curls demurely arranged on each side. One pair of strings fastened the cap beneath her chin, while another pair hung fresh and straight outside, these ribbons being invariably creaseless and spotless, white on week days and lavender colored on Sundays or special occasions.

Though she had a grave, reliable handmaid, who had been with her as long as the canary, Aunt Susan, like Miss Mitford, always donned a small silk apron after breakfast and washed her own delicate china and silver in the front parlor, Dick looking on from his cage or perching on her shoulder, as keenly interested as his mistress. It was considered a high privilege by any one of her self-adopted nieces or nephews to visit "Aunt Susan" at such a time and be allowed to give Dick his fresh seed and water.

Aunt Susan sadly deplored the modern habit of lounging or lounging—she was never seen to lean back in a chair and had no sofa in her house. Years and vicissitudes had never been her active, little form, nor induced her to indulge in a querulous complaint. She was never known to "pour out" troubles, but she was known to listen to them and held a thought so much "at leisure from itself, to soothe and sympathize," that where she came, the merkiest air was cleared and a fair-weather atmosphere established.

No scandal or time-wasting gossip flourished in Aunt Susan's presence, and exaggeration or slang sounded weak and silly, but her interest was eager and unwearied in the doings of her friends and neighbors, little and big.

And so to many of them still, the children, long since mothers and fathers and aunts, who loved to call her "Aunt Susan," her slim, upright figure, Old World caps and gowns, brisk, wholesome talk and childlike camaraderie, together with the canary, are living and actual in the realm of memory, unblurred by the lapse of many years, because love outlasts time.

Amid the bustle and turmoil of our modern world, that old stand-by of the Pilgrim's Progress may seem out of date to a generation who know little more of it than its title.

Written during the twelve years of Bunyan's imprisonment for non-conformity in Bedford gaol, in the sixties and seventies of the seventeenth century, and now, after his release, the book had already gone through thirty editions by 1758, the date of the volume that lies before me now. It was a volume dear to our fathers, dearer still to our grandfathers; but now, after half a century, it has lain rather dusty on our shelves.

Apart from the truth, dignity, moderation, and simple imagery of the work, we read it breathlessly because what happens to Christian seems actually to be happening to ourselves. The individuality of the traveler makes a personal appeal. We walk beside him as if we were walking beside our own continual reflection in a mirror. For the time being, we are Christian, and we feel, rise, stumble again, rejoice, suffer, and struggle along with him all the way he goes. The charm of the work lies in its individual application.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" is a common meeting ground for all types; in its pages, as in the Bible, all religions may be reconciled. There is a notable absence of that fanatical hatred of other churches so characteristic of the four Puritanism of the period. Bunyan, indeed, was more concerned to set his own house in order than to meddle with anyone else's, and if there can be any party upon whom he is disposed to bear heavily, it is the hypocritical fanaticism of those who were out for vain glory and praise, the talkatives, and such as Byndes, who made their religion a "stalking horse to get and enjoy the world." Bunyan's message to his own generation was to leave all these miserable pretenses of religion and live the true Christ-life. Men were to be doers of the Word, not hearers only. What mattered was "a new life." Material possessions or hardships were to count as nothing in the great adventure to win something far more precious than any earthly enjoyment; to wit, Eternal Life. The only warfare that counted was the warfare of the spirit against the flesh, not merely of one form of religious belief against another. —ALICE LAW, in *The Empire Review*.

## Persian Gardens

Ever since I have been in Persia I have been looking for a garden and have not found one. . . . For all that, there are gardens in Persia. But they are gardens of trees, not of flowers; green wildernesses. . . .

Such gardens there are; many of them abandoned, and these one may share with the cricket and the tortoise, undisturbed through the hours of the long afternoon. In such a one I write. It lies on a southward slope, at the foot of the snowy Elburz, looking over the plain. It is a tangle of briars and gray sage, and here and there a judas tree in full flower stains the whiteness of the tall planes with its incredible magenta. A cloud of pink, down in a dip, betrays the peach trees in blossom. Water flows everywhere, either in little wild runnels, or guided into a straight channel paved with blue tiles, which pour down the slope into a broken fountain between four cypresses. . . . One thinks only of the haven that this tangled enclosure affords, after the great spaces. One is no longer that small insect creeping across the pitiless desolation.

There is something satisfying in this contrast between the garden and the enormous geographical simplicity that lies beyond. The mud walls that surround the garden are crumbling, and through the breaches appears the great brown plain, teeming with life. A garden in England seems an unnecessary luxury, where the whole countryside is so circumscribed, easy and secure; but here, one begins to understand why the garden drew such notes from the tiny seagreen. A garden in England seems an unnecessary luxury, where the whole countryside is so circumscribed, easy and secure; but here, one begins to understand why the garden drew such notes from the tiny seagreen.

The sense of property, too, is blessedly absent; I suppose that this garden has an owner somewhere, but I do not know who he is, nor can anyone tell me. No one will come up and say that I am trespassing; I may have the garden to myself; I may share it with a beggar; I may see a shepherd drive in his brown and black flock, and sitting down to watch them browse, sing a snatch of the song that all Persians sing at the turn of the year, for the first three weeks of spring. All are equally free to come and enjoy. . . . The shadows lengthen, and the intense light of sunset begins to spread over the plain. The brown earth darkens to the rich velvet of burnt umber. The light creeps like a tide up the foothills, staining the red rock to the colour of porphyry. High up, above the range of the Elburz, towers the white cone of Demavend, white no longer now, but glowing like a coal; that white loneliness, for ten minutes of every day, suddenly comes to life. It is time to leave the garden, where the little owls are beginning to hoot, answering one another, and to go down into the plain, where the blue smoke of the evening fires is already rising, and a single star hangs prophetic in the west. —V. NACKVILLE-WEST, in *Passenger to Tehran*.

## A Colt From Pasture

Shining eyes, tossing mane, dancing feet.  
Spreading nostrils, mock alarm!  
Bring him in from the clover waving sweet—  
He is needed on the farm.  
At the plow, at the harrow, let him  
How to pull and how to turn  
At the twist of an arm.  
Arching neck, waving tail like a  
Now half playful, half afraid!  
Bring him in from the meadow full of bloom—  
There are furrows to be made.  
At the rake, at the reaper, let him  
Steady paced and let him know  
Man must be obeyed.  
Snorting, prancing, waltzing sideways down the lane,  
Halter-tiny, most awake!  
Bring him in, and stroke his silken neck and mane—  
There is hay we have to make.  
At the mow, at the wagon, may his pride  
Wake to slow one at his side  
When to plow we take!  
—GLENN WARD DEBBACH, in "Chirp Dwellings and Other Poems."

Light in Atelier. From a Painting by Jan van der Meer.

## The Hermit

Now the quietude of earth  
Nestles deep my heart within;  
Friendships new and strange have  
Since I left the city din.

Here the tempest stays its gull,  
Like a big kind brother plays,  
Rumps and pauses here awhile  
From its immemorial ways.

Now the silver light of dawn,  
Slipping through the leaves that seek  
My own window, hurries on,  
Throws its arms around my neck. . . .

And the ancient mystery  
Holds its hands out day by day,  
Takes a chair and crowns with me  
By my cabin built of clay.

—A. E. in "Collected Poems."

## The Dance of the Hopi Dolls

But of those things that should be dealt with gently, the tiny shows that the vacationist seldom sees and Bureau has never heard of, I recall the Dance of the Dolls.

One afternoon, at First Mesa, I came along a trail toward the witch's camp, meaning to start for home once the team was harnessed. I met an Indian of the district walking with my interpreter, and was about to give direction concerning the horses when the latter said:

"I want you to stay and see the Dance of the Dolls."  
Now I had quite a collection of Hopi dolls, those quaint figurines carved with some skill from cottonwood and dressed in the regalia of twigs and feathers and fish to represent various hatchings of the clans. But I had never heard of a dance devoted to these little mannequins.

"What sort of dance is that?" I asked.  
"It is called the Dolls-Grind-Corn dance," he replied.  
This interested me. I could see that the interpreter longed to remain overnight among his people, and to take in this show.

"Well," I said, "it is worth climbing the mesa in the dark to see." "I think you will like it," he answered; "it is a funny little dance and the children go to see it."  
So I did not order up the team.

After supper, when the twilight had faded into that clouded blackness before the stars appear, I scrambled after my guide up a mesa trail. When we reached the end of that panting climb, the houses of the people were murkily lit by their oil lamps, but most of the householders were abroad, going toward the various kivas. To the central one we went, and down the ladder.

The place was lit by large swinging lamps, borrowed for the occasion from the trader, lamps that have wide tin shades and may be quickly turned to brilliancy or darkness by a little wheel at the side. I had expected to find it a gloomy place, whereas they had arranged something very like the lighting of a theatre. It was a trifle difficult to find a place in that crowded vault, the far end was kept clear, but the two long sides and the ladder-end were packed with Hopi women and their little ones. Just as I have seen in our theaters, the children could scarcely repress their nervous interest, now sitting, now standing on tiptoe, turning and watching, as if this would hasten matters.

I seated myself on the lower rung of the ladder, believing this place would be most desirable from my

## Faith Versus Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW MORE important factor entered into Christ Jesus' healing of divers diseases, according to his explanation, than the faith of the one healed. "Thy faith made thee whole," he told the woman who had suffered from an issue of blood twelve years. And again he declared to his disciples, marveling at the withering of the fig tree, "Verily I say unto you, If ye have faith, and doubt not, ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig tree, but also if ye shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; it shall be done." Could he have put the case more strongly? Even the mountain would be removed if one had faith.

This statement of the Master has been a difficult problem for Bible students, and various allegorical meanings have been attached to the teaching by way of explaining it. Christian Science gives full understanding to its deeper significance. Knowledge of matter as objectified mortal belief gives the problem a mental aspect; then if the nature of so-called matter be understood, control of it is found to be within the prerogative of thought which reflects divine Mind, the creator and governor of all that is real.

Faith based upon the understanding of God's omnipotence and omnipresence becomes a powerful factor in the control of every situation into which matter seems to enter. Christ Jesus proved this in numberless ways, not alone in healing the sick, but in walking on the water, in stilling the tempest, in destroying the belief of death, as well as in blasting the fig tree. Unwavering, full, and complete faith in God as infinite good and as the only presence and power characterized all his words and his works.

Contrast this type of faith with superstition, which Webster defines as "excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious." It is belief in the reality of the occult, the esoteric, in a power

point of view because from it I had a view of the kiva's centre and could most easily make my way to the upper air when things became too thick. A crowded kiva is rather foreign in atmosphere when filled to capacity and with lamps going. But I soon found that I would be disturbed. From above came the noise of rattles and the clank of equipment, calls and the shuffling of feet.

A line of dancers descended upon me. I moved to let them pass into the lighted centre-space. They were garbed in all the color and design of Hopi imagination, and wore grotesque masks. They danced in a sense their mission was one of merrymaking. Two clowns headed the band and soon had the audience convulsed. They hopped about, postured, and carried on a rapid dialogue. There was a great deal of laughter.

Then the dancers filed out, up the ladder and away. "They go to another kiva," said my companion.

And almost immediately came another dance, a different set of tumblers. They took the centre of the kiva and soon had all laughing at similar jokes and grimaces. . . . I arose and was about to depart; but my interpreter pulled me down.

"Wait," he urged. "They will put out the lights."  
This time the dancers did not leave the kiva. One of them came to the lamp just above me, and at a signal all the lights were dimmed. The kiva was in darkness. One could hear the children's voices of expectation. Perhaps the lights were off for thirty seconds, although it did not seem so long. Then they flared up to reveal a curious little scene that had been constructed in the dark. I had never seen anything like it before. The setting may have been in that crowded kiva all the time; but where had it been concealed?

At any rate, it was a queer little show. "It is of old times," said my companion. There was a painted screen of several panels, and in the centre ones were two dolls, fashioned to represent Hopi maidens. Before each was the corn-grinding metate. And farther extended on the floor before them and the stone tub was a miniature cornfield, the sand, and the furrows, and the hills of tiny plants.

Hardly had the first sigh of pleased surprise from the children faded when my interpreter, in a loud, earnest tone, became animated, and with odd life-like motions began to grind corn, just as the women grind daily in the houses of the villages, crushing the hard grain between the stone metate and the mortar. The scene was a miniature of the real thing, and the children worked industriously and with movements not at all mechanical.

Then a little bird fluttered along the screen, piping and whistling. Shrills of delight from the youngsters, to be followed by audible gasps, for from a side panel came twisting a long snake, to dart among the corn hills of the scenic field, and then to retreat backward through the hole from which it had appeared. These actions followed each other in quick succession. The fellow behind the screen was quite skillful in working his marionettes for the delight of those children of the tribe.

for good or evil, which holds some mysterious influence over mortals. It is a blind faith in that which one does not understand. How great the contrast, then, between faith in God founded upon understanding, and superstition, with no foundation in Truth.

An excellent example of faith in good, that is, in God, is had in the case of the American aviator who recently made the transatlantic flight from New York to Paris. With sublime faith in the divine Providence, and supported by deep faith on the part of his mother that God would care for her son, he embarked upon an enterprise which seemed to be so fraught with danger as to be foolhardy. How large a part faith played in the successful outcome of his enterprise perhaps we cannot tell, but we do know that if, as Jesus taught, faith can move mountains, surely full faith in God will protect one from evil.

In the ninety-first psalm the Psalmist sublimely sets this forth. How contrary this full faith to that superstition which is but a blind faith in the occult, hence has no power to sustain in time of need! Mrs. Eddy makes a comprehensive statement of the results of faith in God, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 368). "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error," she writes, "more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error."

Surely faith which enables us to destroy error and heal sickness is based upon understanding; it is something quite apart from belief in evil as real, that is, belief in the occult, or even blind faith in good. This faith invokes the divine aid through understanding God as the only power and man's relation to Him. It entirely removes fear, for it reveals man as at-one with God, spiritual, and in a degree as perfect as God Himself—His very likeness. Therefore, man is incapable of error, since he dwells eternally with God. The faith which is based upon this understanding is built upon the Rock, Christ, and no claim of evil to entity and power can overthrow it.

How fearlessly—when necessary—may we embark upon seemingly hazardous enterprises, if our vision of God and man is scientific, that is, in accordance with the teaching of Jesus! What could be more important than to cultivate such faith, and acquire, what could be more valuable? It would, indeed, enable one to remove mountains of error and misconception and to undertake with success every right enterprise.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	..... 8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	..... 11.50

FOR THE BLIND  
In Revised Braille, Cloth One and a Half  
Five Volumes .....\$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Pocket Edition, cloth ..... 4.50  
Pocket Edition, morocco ..... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Pocket Edition, cloth ..... 4.50  
Pocket Edition, morocco ..... 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT

PUBLISHED BY  
187 Falmouth St., South Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDITORIAL BOARD  
The Christian Science Board of Directors have constituted an Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Robert C. Allen, Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hightman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Officer. This Editorial Board shall consider all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and shall advise the stated policy of The Christian Science Publishing Society relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by  
MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD  
If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries:  
One year .....\$5.00  
Six months .....\$2.50  
Three months .....\$1.25  
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for news and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is sold are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:  
Domestic  
14 pages ..... 4 cents  
18 pages ..... 6 cents  
20 to 24 pages ..... 8 cents  
25 to 32 pages ..... 10 cents  
33 to 40 pages ..... 12 cents  
Reselling to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 25 or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.  
WESTERN: Room 1458, 232 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 487 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.  
AUSTRALIAN: Perpetual Trustee Building, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York ..... 270 Madison Avenue  
Philadelphia ..... 602 Fox Building  
Cleveland ..... 1665 Union Trust Building  
Detroit ..... 1000 Michigan Building  
Chicago ..... 1408 McCormick Building  
Kansas City ..... 1000 Market Street  
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street  
Los Angeles ..... 487 Van Ness Building  
Seattle ..... 1000 First Avenue  
Portland, Ore. ..... 1022 N. W. Bank Building  
San Diego ..... 1000 Broadway  
Paris ..... 3 Avenue de l'Opera  
Florence ..... 11 Via Margutta  
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE REVIEW  
THE HARBOR NEWS  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



## NEW YORK CURB

EX & BOSTON  
Boston Street Railway re-  
months ended June 30,  
10 after charges, com-  
corresponding period  
11.



## CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES EASIER

months ended June 30, 1927, was \$1,789, 171 after interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to \$5.26 a share earned on 325,000 non-par shares of common, compared with \$1,956,846, or \$5.78 a share, in the first half of 1926. For the June quarter, net income was \$1,073,792 after above charges, equal to \$3.18 a share on the common, compared with \$715,872, or

63%	46%	e2	Corn Prod.....	23100
94%	56	5	Coty Inc.....	13000
91	87	..	Crown Wil pf et	800
96%	77	6	Crucible .....	50000
110%	103	7	Crucible pf .....	200
34%	20%	3	Cuba Co .....	53000
10%	7	..	Cuba Cane .....	800
50%	34%	..	Cuba Cane pf...	1700
28%	21%	1	Cuban-Am Sug...	2000
106%	102	..	Cuban-Am pf...	50
88	72%	4	Cuba S.B. pf...	50

55%	54%	54%	—	66%	38%	9	M
92%	90	90	—	56%	31%	2	M
88%	87	88%	+ 1%	106%	95%	6	M
95%	91%	92	— 1%	62	37%	—	M
107	107	107	—	111%	90%	—	M
24%	20%	21%	— 3%	106%	81%	5	M
8%	8	8	—	70	60%	4	M
37	25%	36%	— 1%	12%	6	—	M
27%	22%	22%	—	4%	2%	1%	M
106%	106%	106%	...	16%	7%	1 1/2	M
54%	54	54	...	35%	26%	3.60	M
				27%	20%	9	M

to K & T.....	21200	52 1/2	50	50 1/2	—
to K & T pf.....	2800	105 7/8	104 1/8	105	—
to Pacific.....	27000	56 1/8	54 1/8	56 1/8	+ 1/8
to Pacific pf.....	15900	105 3/4	104	105 1/2	+ 1/4
mont Power.....	4900	103 1/2	102 1/2	103	— 1/4
mont Ward.....	27300	69 1/2	67	68 1/8	— 1/8
mont Motor.....	500	7 1/2	7	7	—
mother Lode.....	4100	3	2 7/8	3	—
motion Picture.....	800	8	7 3/4	8	— 1/4
motorometer.....	12500	31 1/2	26 3/4	31 1/2	—
motor, Wheel.....	2000	31 1/2	24 3/4	24 3/4	—

74%	32%	4	Safety Cable	12900
72%	47%	4	Savage Arms	17000
41%	78%	1	Seabird Air Line	172000
45%	32%	1	Seabird Air L pf.	144000
13%	10%	1.20	Seagrave	4000
67%	51	2 1/2	Sears Roebuck	864000
3%	1		Seneca Copper	1600
82	56%	2	Shattuck F.G.	367000
47%	42%	2.12	Shell Trans.	8000
31%	75%	1.40	Shell U'n Oil	99000
110	105	7	Shaw-Walker	13000

88	84	85	-2	57½	50½	e3	W
73½	68½	70	-2½	34½	25	5	Y
50½	49	49½	-½	99½	89½	7	Y
29½	26½	26½	-2½	97½	81½	5	Y
45½	42	42½	-2½				
10½	10½	10½	-½				
67½	61½	66½	-½				
1½	1½	1½	-½				
82	71½	80½	+8½				
43½	42½	43½	-½				
27½	26½	27	-½				

Trigley Co.	500	56 1/2	56	56 + 1/2
Yellow Truck	21400	34 1/2	31 1/4	34 + 3/4
Yellow Truck pf	400	98	97 1/2	97 1/2 -
Youngstown	10100	88 1/2	85 1/4	86 1/4 + 1/2

†Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. \$Payable on stock. cPlus stock. dPaid in 1926. ePlus in stock; cash optional. illus 5 per cent interest.

For week: Stocks 10,797,200 shares, last week 10,797,200 shares.

**Massachusetts Investors Trust**  
Holds stock in 135 national corporations in 50 different industries; dividends paid in 1924, 6%; 1925, 6.00%; 1926, 6.70%. Capital gain is 30% in 2 1/2 years.  
Price: 78%, subject to change  
**ARTHUR W. FLETCHER**

32.08 a share, in the preceding quarter.	69	12%	6	Cuba Air pr....	99	84	84	....	27%	26%	4	Motor Wheel....	2000	29%	24%	24%	7	119	109	7	Shen wms pr ...	180	100%	100%	100%	...	12,962,200 shares; Bonds \$30,672,000, last week \$46,483,000.	33 State Street, Boston
--	----	-----	---	-----------------	----	----	----	------	-----	-----	---	-----------------	------	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----------------	-----	------	------	------	-----	--	-------------------------



# RADIO

## Austrian Radio Growth Due to Efficient Organization

European Nation, Rated as Second to United States in Interest, Seeks International Radiocasting Privileges

VIENNA, July 30 (Special Correspondence)—Hardly any other country of the world has shown such rapid progress in radiocasting as Austria, according to Herr Oskar Czeija, director-general of the Austrian Radio Service Company (Ravag), who has the monopoly for radiocasting and wireless telegraphy and telephony, and who is president of the "commission des rapprochements culturels, artistiques et sociaux," which is sponsored by the League of Nations. Within barely three years the number of registered listeners has risen from 30,000 in 1924 to 155,000 and 220,000, respectively, in the succeeding years and is certain to reach 300,000 shortly.

This gives Austria second place in the list which is headed by the United States and shows one receiving set in Austria to each 20 persons, in this country 25. In Great Britain 23, in Germany 50 and in France something like 70. Radio equipment sales have netted, in this country, \$9,000,000, almost \$2,000,000 worth having been exported; the fees paid by subscribers for receiving licenses totaled well over \$2,000,000.

In view of this prosperous state of affairs it has just been decided to have the great sending station on the "Rosenau" reconstructed to the most up-to-date requirements by raising its power to three times its present value: from seven to 20 kilowatt for each of the three transmitting tubes. Through this reconstruction which will be effected at the comparatively low cost of \$90,000 the Vienna transmitter will equal in power value the gigantic German sending station at Langenberg.

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

also responsible for the recent introduction, on the continent, of wireless transmission of pictures, prints and handwriting, at great distances. In reply to a question as to the causes of the remarkable growth of interest in radio evidenced in Austria, the director explained that the increase in the number of radio fans and in the ensuing radio purchases was mainly due to the policy of the "Ravag" which has been a member of the "Union Internationale de la Radiophonie" at Geneva since it was founded in April, 1925, and of its subcommittee for cultural and artistic co-operation: to help in educating the public and to work for the mutual understanding of the nations.

Regarding the first point, the introduction of people's high school radio courses should be mentioned as an outstanding achievement in the proposals for the natural scientific and artistic education of all classes. These are some of university extension lectures radiocast according to a regular schedule and supplemented by the comments and pictures of the company's weekly paper "Radio Wien" with a circulation of 60,000. Covering the field of general science and art in which an average listener is interested, these courses have met a widespread demand and are much appreciated by the Austrians.

As to the international side of radiocasting, the distribution of foreign programs in Austria and the transmission of Austrian productions to foreign sending stations, for example of the Salzburg festival or of the Beethoven centenary, are considered an aid in creating a feeling of unity among the nations. At the request of the Geneva "Union Internationale de la Radiophonie" this year's great Salzburg festival will be transmitted to nearly all senders operating in Central Europe which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

## Navy's Static Recorder



Henry Miller

before, may be the forerunners, according to press opinion, of what could be termed European Radio—a co-operation of all European transmitters in distributing simultaneous messages or performances of continental-wide importance. The use of international cable systems in transmission is likely to prove helpful.

Considerable significance is attached to a novel scheme proposed by Mr. Czeija when acting as chairman at the recent Prague conference of the co-operative committee of the Geneva "Union Internationale de la Radiophonie," a scheme that is already in course of being carried out, that is, to form an international phonograph archive containing records taken of the speeches of world prominent men in the English, French and German languages. Rolf Amundsen's polar flight and Albert Einstein's researches will be the first subjects to be treated by their respective authors and to be recorded for this historic collection, the value of which is bound to grow with the progress of time. This archive is to be placed at the disposal of all sending stations in the world.

A unique xylophone was introduced to the radio public from WAIU, the American Insurance Union, at Columbus, O., Monday evening, July 25, at 10 p. m., when Wayne Emerson, xylophonist, took the microphone for a 30-minute program.

This xylophone was designed exclusively for radiocasting, and has the distinction of being the first of this type constructed. The tone pipes of the xylophone are dampened in much the same way as the strings of the piano to prevent blasting. A more perfect recording of the music by the microphone is obtained with the softer and sweeter tone qualities produced.

Exclusive radiocasting rights to the Baltimore Stadium have been secured by WBAL. It is announced that the feature will be a radio version of Donizetti's grand opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." KGO and other stations affiliated with the Pacific coast network of the National Broadcasting Company will transmit the opera fare at 8 o'clock, as produced in San Francisco under the direction of Max Dolin.

Of distinct interest is the announcement that KFI will present a piano recital by Lilyan Arl, Monday night, Aug. 1, from 9 to 10 with Alma Frances Gordon, contralto, assisting. Of late there seems to be a scarcity of programs featuring the piano on the air, and this is regrettable, for the instrument transmits exceptionally well, and when well played, furnishes most charming entertainment. Miss Arl will present an all Schumann program, including the "Scenes of Childhood" and "Carnival," and with Miss Gordon singing the incidental vocal solos, a program of par excellence may be expected.

"Dave" Kane and his group of versatile Hawaiian musicians and singers are prime favorites on KPO's late Monday night feature, the Variety Hour. They are well known throughout the Pacific coast for their excellent noonday programs from KPO. They also have a number of radio records to their credit, several of which are original compositions of their leader.

Elmer Herling, KPO's stellar baritone and a Variety Hour star, is producing in a great many opera productions in Kansas City, where he lived for many years before coming to San Francisco. He appeared in "Aida" several years ago with Louise Homer, Marie Lapphold, Henry Scott and Clarence Whitehall, all nationally prominent opera stars.

For more than a year Herling was choir leader in a prominent church of Falls City, Nebraska, his birthplace. He appeared first from KPO about a year ago, his remarkably

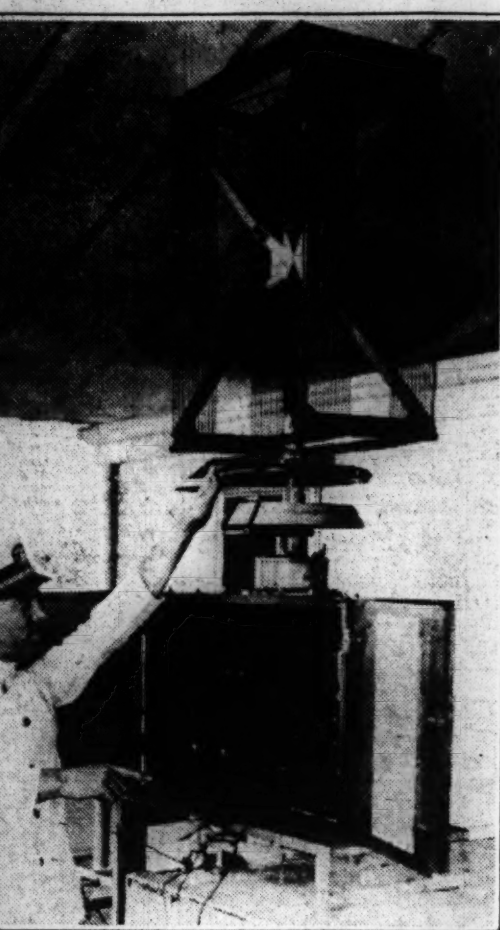
Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

## Navy's Static Recorder



Henry Miller

before, may be the forerunners, according to press opinion, of what could be termed European Radio—a co-operation of all European transmitters in distributing simultaneous messages or performances of continental-wide importance. The use of international cable systems in transmission is likely to prove helpful.

Considerable significance is attached to a novel scheme proposed by Mr. Czeija when acting as chairman at the recent Prague conference of the co-operative committee of the Geneva "Union Internationale de la Radiophonie," a scheme that is already in course of being carried out, that is, to form an international phonograph archive containing records taken of the speeches of world prominent men in the English, French and German languages. Rolf Amundsen's polar flight and Albert Einstein's researches will be the first subjects to be treated by their respective authors and to be recorded for this historic collection, the value of which is bound to grow with the progress of time. This archive is to be placed at the disposal of all sending stations in the world.

A unique xylophone was introduced to the radio public from WAIU, the American Insurance Union, at Columbus, O., Monday evening, July 25, at 10 p. m., when Wayne Emerson, xylophonist, took the microphone for a 30-minute program.

This xylophone was designed exclusively for radiocasting, and has the distinction of being the first of this type constructed. The tone pipes of the xylophone are dampened in much the same way as the strings of the piano to prevent blasting. A more perfect recording of the music by the microphone is obtained with the softer and sweeter tone qualities produced.

Exclusive radiocasting rights to the Baltimore Stadium have been secured by WBAL. It is announced that the feature will be a radio version of Donizetti's grand opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." KGO and other stations affiliated with the Pacific coast network of the National Broadcasting Company will transmit the opera fare at 8 o'clock, as produced in San Francisco under the direction of Max Dolin.

Of distinct interest is the announcement that KFI will present a piano recital by Lilyan Arl, Monday night, Aug. 1, from 9 to 10 with Alma Frances Gordon, contralto, assisting. Of late there seems to be a scarcity of programs featuring the piano on the air, and this is regrettable, for the instrument transmits exceptionally well, and when well played, furnishes most charming entertainment. Miss Arl will present an all Schumann program, including the "Scenes of Childhood" and "Carnival," and with Miss Gordon singing the incidental vocal solos, a program of par excellence may be expected.

"Dave" Kane and his group of versatile Hawaiian musicians and singers are prime favorites on KPO's late Monday night feature, the Variety Hour. They are well known throughout the Pacific coast for their excellent noonday programs from KPO. They also have a number of radio records to their credit, several of which are original compositions of their leader.

Elmer Herling, KPO's stellar baritone and a Variety Hour star, is producing in a great many opera productions in Kansas City, where he lived for many years before coming to San Francisco. He appeared in "Aida" several years ago with Louise Homer, Marie Lapphold, Henry Scott and Clarence Whitehall, all nationally prominent opera stars.

For more than a year Herling was choir leader in a prominent church of Falls City, Nebraska, his birthplace. He appeared first from KPO about a year ago, his remarkably

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

Use of direct current in place of alternating current—which will be restricted to the high frequency plant—will insure a carrier wave of special steadiness and purity of sound. The execution of the work has been entrusted to the Berlin "Telefunken" Company, which is

## Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WEEA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (9:00)

4:37 p. m.—Baseball; Jack Morey's orchestra.

7:15 Charles Miller, pianist.

7:30 Baseball; Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

8:00 Aurora Charron, soprano; Anna Cullinan, accompanist; Antoinette Moisan, violinist; Evelyn Borekoff, pianist; Berenice Mosher, soprano.

9:30 Concert by the Golden State trumpet quartet; Frank Laird, first trumpet; Freeman Damon, second trumpet; Mark Bullard, third trumpet; William E. Ryan, fourth trumpet; Walter Geldard, accompanist; Alwyn E. W. Bach, baritone.

11:00 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

10:30 Weather; baseball.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (6:00)

6 p. m.—WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.

6:50 News.

7:00 WEAF, Golden Band concert.

10:15 "Crucial the Air."

10:20 "Ed" Andrews and his orchestra.

11:25 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Riddout.

WBOS, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (7:00)

12 p. m.—Address by Henry Hallam; recitation; Scripture reading; music and poetry.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (5:50)

5 p. m.—Baseball; studio; program.

9:00 Correct time; studio program by the WTAG little symphony.

11:00 Lancet Hotel dance orchestra.

11 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (7:00)

6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (6:00)

5:50 p. m.—Baseball.

9:00 From WEAF.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (9:00)

8:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WSR, Syracuse, N. Y. (10:30)

8:25 p. m.—Stocks; baseball; studio program.

10:10 "The Happy Hour."

11:00 Dance music.

WFL, Syracuse, N. Y. (11:00)

7:35 p. m.—Stocks; baseball; news; The Hiawatha.

8:30 Musical program sponsored by the Associated Merchants of America.

11:00 Musical program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (7:00)

7:25 p. m.—Stocks; baseball; news; The Hiawatha.

8:30 Musical program sponsored by the Associated Merchants of America.

11:00 Musical program.

WBOQ, New York City (9:00)

7:30 p. m.—Atlantic Ladies' choir; "The Bright Hour."

9:30 "Close Harmony."

10:55 Arlington time; weather.

WGBS, New York City (6:00)

7:30 p. m.—William Chesny, violinist.

7:40 William Chesny, violinist.

8:00 William Chesny, violinist.

8:20 "The Creole Girl."

9:00 Lyric time.

10:00 Theodore Strouf, tenor.

10:10 Orchestra of the U. S. S. Whitney.

WMA, New York City (6:15)

6:25 p. m.—Baseball; Fred Ehrenberg; musical review.

7:30 Band concert from Camp Smith.

11:00 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (6:00)

7 p. m.—Longtime; "Freddie" Rich and his orchestra.

8:30 The Arcturion orchestra.

9:30 The Mediterranean.

10:00 Longtime; Keystone Duo with the Mediterranean.

10:10 Irwin Abrams and his orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (6:00)

6:15 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.

7:30 Baseball; Wint's orchestra.

8:30 Work Enders.

9:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

8:30 Organ concert by Howard time.

10:15 Hagan and his orchestra.

11:00 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (7:10)



## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement appearing in this section must call for at least two insertions.)

## STORES TO LET

**Fifth Ave. Show Room**  
with large outside show case at 5th Avenue entrance. This is especially adapted for

## ANTIQUES

or any Exclusive Business  
Communicate or see MR. ROSSI  
520 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
At 44th Street, Tel. Murray Hill 3135

## SUMMER PROPERTY

MUST BE 6-room cottage with garage at Falmouth, on Cape May, Portland, Maine, price \$1500. Apply OWEN R. ROSS, 1101 14th St., Boston, Mass.

## FOR SALE

ASHLAND, N. H.—Summer or winter home, 8 rooms, 8 acres wood, 32 acres cleared; on Squam Lake and river. Call Ashland 36-11 or 36-12.

## APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN  
BOSTON—Nest of newly furnished 8-room apartment on Marlboro St.; good location; easy terms. Tel. 4033.

## OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, light, airy, 2nd floor, 250 W. 42nd St., 8-57. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

Y. C. 21 East 80th—Attractively furnished suite with bath; single room, excellent; reasonable. Rhinecliff 0863.

## ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN wants room and board in Boston; private family; reasonable. P-244. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

**Tenacre**  
PRINCETON, N. J.  
Best home of retirement, attractively appointed, experienced care if desired. Illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755. New Jersey State Library.

## Brook Ridge

A home for rest and study; May 1 to November 1. City address 64 Plymouth Ave., South, Rochester, N. Y. Male 8000.

## THE COLUBURN

Well appointed attractive rest home with care and attention as desired; single room, reasonable. 60 Park St., Brookline, Mass. MR. INEZ A. COLUBURN, Tel. Regent 5523.

## PAYING GUESTS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—PRIVATE HOME  
FOR STUDY AND RECREATION  
VERY CENTRAL  
TELEPHONE 419-1054

## CANTON, MASS.

—Convenient distance from Boston; delightful situation; comfortable country home; 2 separate cottages; open all year. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

GIENDALE, N. H.—Lake Winnepesaukee—Camp, 5 rooms, large porch; reasonable. HARRY TICHETTER, 15 Montgomery St., Concord, N. H.

## REST HOME

A HOME IN BROOKLINE opens its doors to a few people who wish to go for week or longer where there is comfort, quiet, good food. Box G-260. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SUMMER BOARD

**SUMMER BOARD**  
CHARMING FARE INN  
CANDIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

High Elevation  
11 Miles from Manchester  
New and Homelike with All  
Modern Improvements  
Rates Moderate  
References Given and Required  
Apply to EDWIN R. SPINNEY, Prop.

## DODGE INN

A homelike place, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## DENVILLE, Northern New Jersey

—Beautiful vacation or week-end hotel. 800 ft. elevation, 85 miles from New York City. 11 miles from Manhattan. Very comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

—Scenic beauty, modern, comfortable, clean, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawanunk Mts. 11 miles from Manchester. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-11.

## AT CATAUMET, MASS.

—On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod—Only 2 hours ride from Boston. 3 hours by auto. Good food, pleasant home, good food, including plenty of fresh eggs and Jersey milk. MR. J. H. HANLEY, Cataumet, Mass.; tel. Buzzards Bay 53-11. Nice place to spend your vacation.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Alabama

## BIRMINGHAM

## The BURGER-PHILLIPS CO.

## Birmingham's Dependable Store

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## All Piece Goods Are Now on Main Floor

## CAHEEN'S

## ZAC SMITH

## STATIONERY COMPANY

## Printing—Engraving—Office Furniture

## 1012 First Avenue

## "The House of Immediate Service"

## We Appreciate Your Business

## BIRMINGHAM

## GUARANTEE

## SHOE CO.

## "For 21 Years Alabama's Best Shoe Store"

## RICH'S

## Only Good Shoes

## For the Entire Family

## "Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

## WITTICHEN COAL &amp; TRANSFER COMPANY

## General Office, 2335 First Avenue North

## The Best Domestic Coal and Coke

## Main 2122

## SALES LEASES

## JEROME TUCKER

## Real Estate Agency

## 2117 First Ave., No. 100

## Phone: Main 6980

## Elektrik Maid Bake Shop

## Five Points Phone 6-4643

## "Taste the Difference"

## UTOPIA DRY CLEANERS

## J. R. JOYCE, Prop.

## HIGH CLASS CLEANING AND DYEING

## Tel. Main 6537

## OSCE ROBERTS

## Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue

## RUBBER STAMPS

## AND PRINTING

## MOBILE

## The House That Has and Gives What It Advertises

## GAYFER'S

## "Mobile's Finest Department Store"

## Exclusive Fashions

## Correct Wearing Apparel

## Dependable Merchandise

## Consistent Prices

## KAT SMITH'S BREAD

## ITS PURE

## SMITH'S BAKERY

## GORDON SMITH, Prop.

## "Where Quality and Purity Count"

## MONTGOMERY

## The Store of Individual Shops

## ALEX RICE, Inc.

## Court Square

## Meet me at

## "HARRY'S PLACE"

## INTERSTATE GASOLINE

## and QUAKER STATE OIL

## Are of Known HIGH QUALITY

## SOUTH COURT STREET

## DELICATESSEN COMPANY

## Imported and Domestic Delicatessen

## Fancy Groceries

## "NUNN'S PLACE"

## PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

## INTERSTATE GAS AND OIL

## FEDERAL TIRES

## Phones 5320-21

## BELL and CATOMA STREETS

## STANLEY PAULGER

## PHOTOGRAPHER

## 9 Court Square Phone 2010

## MAXIE D. PEPPERMAN

## General Insurance

## Phone 436 27 1/2 Commerce Street

## The Christian Science Monitor

## 18 FOR SALE IN

## ALABAMA

## Birmingham—Hotel Twilley News Stand;

## Decker—Brown Variety Store, Bank St.

## Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal

## and St. Francis St.

## Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co.,

## 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121

## Montgomery St.

## First Ave.

## Daytona Beach—Pittman's News Stand, 148

## Valencia Ave.; R. &amp; R. News Stand, Pen-

## insula Station.

## Fort Myers—Bradway News Company,

## Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Alabama

## MONTGOMERY

## NACHMAN and MEERTIEF

## "Montgomery's Best Store"

## Dry Goods Notions Rugs

## Ready-to-Wear Draperies

## BUFFALO ROCK

## GINGER ALLEY

## HIGHEST IN QUALITY

## PHONE 412 218 MONROE ST.

## PHONE 107

## MONTGOMERY FRENCH

## DRY CLEANING CO.

## Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

## The PEACOCK BOOTERY

## Fine Footwear

## For Men, Women and Children

## ALEX RICE

## MONTGOMERY FAIR

## BEAUTY SHOP

## Expert Marcelling

## Permanent Waving and Bobbing

## FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

## PHONE 5880

## Groceries, Meats, Poultry, Fish

## Green Vegetables

## BLACKMON'S

## Florida

## CORAL GABLES

## Bird Road Ice Company

## "BRICO"

## ICE CREAM ICE

## Ponce de Leon Boulevard at Bird Road

## PHONE C. G. 557

## A Complete Service

## TEXACO GASOLINE

## UNITED STATES TIRES

## WASHING POLISHING GREASING

## ACCESSORIES TIRE REPAIRS

## ROAD SERVICE

## LYAL SERVICE STATION

## CORAL WAY and DOUGLAS ROAD

## DAYTONA BEACH

## ELSA FARRELL

## Sportwear

## Hats

## Lingerie

## Williams Hotel Bldg.

## Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues

## Telephone 1435

## R.F. Brush &amp; Sons

## QUALITY SERVICE

## DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

## Dry Goods—Ready to Wear

## HANEY'S, Inc.

## Men's Wear

## 204 S. Beach St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

## LUTHER'S CORNER

## Everything for the Automobile

## Where Magnolia Meets Palmetto

## DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

## WALLACE'S

## Jewelry and Gift Shop

## 130 Ivy Lane (A narrow street opposite

## Casino Burgoyne)

## THE TOTS' TOGGERY

## Everything in Children's Wear

## Boys 12 to 14 Girls 14 to 16

## (Under Williams Hotel Bldg. on Magnolia)

## HARTLEGE GROCERY and

## DELICATESSEN

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

## Fancy Imported Goods, Milwaukee Sau-

## sages, 915 Main Street, Pensac



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### The Missing View of Peace

FROM Honolulu to Geneva is a far cry, and yet it would be well if at least one of the utterances at the Pacific conference in the sunny isles could reverberate as far as the council chamber under the shadow of the Alps. "We must substitute the view of peace in place of the view of war," said Professor Shotwell to the former gathering. "The question is, Do we want a war machine or a peace machine in the Pacific?"

Why in the Pacific alone? Is it not the trouble with nearly all official endeavors to bring nations into relations of harmony that they seek to do it with war machines rather than peace machines? Does the view of peace rather than the view of war brood over the deliberations of the delegates at Geneva? We hear little, indeed we do not recall a single word spoken of the advantages that would accrue to all nations by a material reduction of their naval expenditure over a period of years. All that is heard is the clamor of the captains and the shouting over the frightful—if imaginary—results which would attend any nation which should reduce its sea-power one ship, or one ship's-battery below precise parity.

Distinguished delegates declare that war between the United States and Great Britain is unthinkable, and then go on to struggle for a measure of naval construction only explainable on the theory that they are thinking of nothing else. How much naval tonnage can we get, rather than how much can we get rid of seems to be the basic question in the thoughts of certain leaders.

Deploping the apparently impending failure of the Geneva Conference, a speaker in the British House of Commons declared that it had begun at the wrong end. What the world wanted, he said, was a conference of M. Briand, Ambassador Houghton and Lord Cecil, in which a great gesture of disarmament should be made by proposing to sweep the seas clear of all capital ships.

The suggestion was of course extreme. No such proposition could, in the existing state of world opinion, be set forward by men looking for public support. But the suggested personnel of the conference expresses a growing public feeling that henceforward international conventions having in view the limitation of armaments should be mainly composed of persons having that end sincerely and earnestly in view. Of those gathered at Geneva, none save Lord Cecil is notably on record as personally devoted to so needful an international reform.

Unless there be mutual trust and an earnest seeking after the desired end, no international fabric will stand. The spirit of Geneva just at present seems to be drifting far from the spirit of Locarno.

### Two Men and a Law

APPARENTLY a friendly critic of prohibition enforcement in the United States, Col. Ira L. Reeves, former federal prohibition administrator for New Jersey, in his recent series of newspaper articles, summarizes his conviction with these words:

I have in the past believed in the prohibition law, and yet believe that in theory it is a splendid law, and if enforced in a conscientious way by all agencies whose duty it is to enforce this law, that great good would come of it; but I have been converted to the idea that before prohibition can be enforced it will first be necessary to reform the agencies engaged in this enforcement. I do not speak of the prohibition forces only, but such as the courts and the machinery connected therewith, the Customs Service, the Coast Guards, the various state agencies, and so forth.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, in his now famous prohibition debate with Nicholas Murray Butler in Symphony Hall, Boston, a few months ago, put this paramount question:

Having deliberately entered upon the task of outlawing the liquor traffic, and now finding the task a most difficult one, as every sane person knew it would be, what are you going to do about it?

To which he gave this answer:

The American people can, and in the end the American people will, enforce any provision of the Constitution which they in their wisdom see fit to put into the Constitution of the United States. . . . If you repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, you go directly back to the saloon.

Manifestly, the problems of enforcement must be squarely faced. Civil Service must supplant partisan patronage. Sincere efforts must supplant discrimination and laxity. The American people may rightly expect the new federal enforcement officials steadily to correct whatever faulty methods of administration Colonel Reeves may have brought to light. There will be opposition. But this opposition will strengthen the law.

It is well to note the fact that Colonel Reeves and Senator Borah both believe fundamentally in prohibition. They both believe that to the degree that it is conscientiously enforced, to that degree will it contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the American people. They both believe that better enforcement can be attained, and so does that great body of American citizens who deliberately wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the basic law of the land.

### Jugoslavia and Its Elections

ELECTIONS seem to be the order of the day in the Balkans. Bulgaria chose a new Parliament last May, and Rumania in July; Jugoslavia will choose one in the early fall. This coming election is the result of a crisis and is symptomatic of the general governmental instability of the South Slav Kingdom. The government now in power in Belgrade is the eleventh since the end of the war.

This continual changing of cabinets is due to a lack of equilibrium among a large number of conflicting forces, no one of which is strong enough to dominate the situation, and none of which is closely enough related to others to coalesce with them and to take control. Surrounded as she is by a ring of States whose feelings toward her are not at present exactly cordial, Jugoslavia urgently needs internal unity. Unfortunately this is lacking. Neither religiously, ethnically, culturally, nor politically are

the 13,000,000 people in Jugoslavia united. Still worse, the major contending forces are so evenly balanced that no one is master of the situation.

In a peasant country like Jugoslavia a peasant party might conceivably dominate and form a powerful unifying force. But the peasant party is almost exclusively nationalistic and is confined largely to the Croats, about Zagreb. The newly annexed districts, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slovenia, as more advanced and cultured, might combine and dominate Serbia, but they are widely separated on racial, lingual and religious grounds.

Serbia, on the other hand, though somewhat backward socially and culturally, is inhabited by so hardy and vigorous a people that if united it might greatly increase the predominating influence which it already exerts and form a stable, long-lived government. But the Serbs are divided into many hostile, political parties. There are two main groups, the Radicals and the Democrats. The former party, controlled for almost three decades by the dauntless and indefatigable Pashitch, was for years the greatest power in the Serbian state. But now it is divided into three hostile groups: the Pashitchists, the Centralists and the Royalists. The Democrats are also divided. So the Serbs, powerful though they are as soldiers and patriots, have not today the cohesion essential for domination. As a result of this clash of many forces a new election is to be held.

Nevertheless, in spite of all her difficulties, external as well as internal, Jugoslavia undoubtedly is advancing. She is essentially more unified than five years ago. There is less intrigue and suspicion among the racial groups in the Kingdom. There is no longer so noisy a demand for a change in the constitution and a radical transformation in the nature of the state. Most of the people in every nationalistic group or area are more loyal to Jugoslavia as an ideal and as a state than formerly. There is evident a stronger desire for co-operation and for unification. Suspicion is abating and a greater appreciation of the realities of the political situation is becoming evident.

Europe needs a stable, secure, peaceful, South Slav state. Many things indicate that in spite of crises and political instability the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is moving toward consolidation and strength. And the pressure of the forces which are at work to bring this about is also helping Balkan unity.

### World's Educators and Friendship

WHEN the world's educators meet in conference for the purpose of promoting friendship, justice and good will between the nations, it is an event of the widest significance. That is why we view with more than ordinary interest the forthcoming conference of the World Federation of Education Associations that is scheduled to meet in Toronto, August 7-12. The object of this federation, in the language of its constitution, is "to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning the progress of education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will, and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world." When educators dedicate themselves to such noble ends, there is reason to take courage regarding the future progress of the human race.

It is obvious that education has a significant part to play in the reconstruction of society. The many forces that are now making for social improvement need to be reinforced with an educational point of view that is broadly tolerant, sympathetically appreciative, and prophetically alert. This new education must not only interpret the past. It must anticipate the morrow and prepare future generations with a mental equipment commensurate with the needs of a closely integrated universe.

The World Federation of Education Associations was organized in San Francisco in 1923 for that very purpose. This organization aims to bring the 5,000,000 teachers of the world into a fellowship of understanding and co-operative effort, to the end that the children who are the beneficiaries of their instruction may be emancipated from the divisive influence of all sorts of collective bigotries. This association, at its 1925 Edinburgh gathering, perfected plans for this educational offensive against the deeply entrenched traffics of international abuse and exploitation. At Toronto we will see the further expansion of these plans. The central theme of this conference will be "World Citizenship." These educators of many countries will discuss the international aspect of religion, natural science, language, geography, history, law, music, business and diplomacy. They will stress, likewise, the relation between the press and international understanding.

The findings of this body will be of universal import. Education is blazing a new trail, and every race and nation will benefit by this courageous adventure of the world's educational leaders along these pioneer paths.

### Standardized Motor Laws

THAT success will crown the efforts of those taking part in the work of trying to devise some uniform motor traffic rules for the United States is the hope of most users of the automobile. There is indeed probably no public activity in the world today that is more in need of having the laws which regulate it put on a uniform basis than is that of automobile driving. The almost inevitable result of the present situation is a state of confusion to the automobilists who engage in interstate driving. That a uniform set of rules which will apply to all sections of America cannot be worked out is not to be considered for a minute; but it is going to take the co-operation, not only of the automobilists of America, but also of the town, city and state officials.

The appointment of six subcommittees by the national committee of the National Conference on Municipal Traffic Codes at Detroit, Mich., to look into the question and report to the general committee early next fall, is certainly a step in the right direction and promises to go a long way toward bringing about the desired results. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is greatly interested in the movement

and is taking an active part in its work. It seems unquestionable that great benefits would be derived from a standard set of regulations.

It is interesting to note that on some phases of automobilism, such as speed regulations, there has of late been a tendency among the various states to attain something like uniformity; but there has been little or nothing done toward unifying the methods of signaling used, rules regarding left-hand turns, parking, blowing of horns, etc., and it is not to be wondered at that a motorist in a strange state, city or town may find himself in difficulties with the traffic officers over some infraction of rules with which he is unfamiliar.

It is hardly to be expected that a set of rules can be drawn up that will fit every state, city or town in the country without some local interpretation; but there is no apparent reason why the reports of these committees should not result in a code that will give general regulations which will hold all over the country, the local interpretations which may be necessary being of such a minor nature as to be practically negligible.

Col. A. L. Barker, transportation manager of the United States Chamber of Commerce and official representative of Mr. Hoover, in addressing the delegates at the recent Detroit meeting, struck an optimistic note when he said: "We are gaining steadily and are showing undeniable results. In the states which have adopted a model code accidents have shown no increase, while in other states the rate is double, and more than that of a year ago."

### Hailing a New Figure in Music

SUPPORTERS of the modern musical cause in New York turned out with triumphantly superior strength lately, when defenders of the classics were taking an evening at home. Radicals gathered numerous in the arena where the Philharmonic Orchestra is giving an open-air season, to hail a new figure. By comparison, conservatives assembled sparsely at an earlier date to commemorate the centenary of an old master. Listeners of revolutionary inclination, that is to say, thronged and fairly overflowed the Lewisohn Stadium to acclaim Gershwin, whereas those of settled disposition left many a row of stone benches empty and many a wooden chair unoccupied on a former night, meeting together to honor Beethoven.

An audience agape, when the conductor stood up to the desk, when the soloist sat down at the piano, when the string players lifted their hands and when the flutists, trumpeters and trombonists puckered their mouths to begin the "Rhapsody in Blue," it exhibited a remarkable contrast to the house that watched the performers prepare to interpret the allegro, scherzo, adagio and chorale finale of the ninth symphony a week before. But the public of the future was in control of the "Blue" occasion. That of the past had no voice. American art was making an affirmation; or rather, that department of American art which classifies as musical comedy was asserting claim to symphonic dignity and consideration.

The younger and more untamed men and women of the musical community have a way of appearing in force to encourage a composer who seems to be a champion of reform and advancement. They also have a way of totally disappearing and letting the elder and more sobered carry encouragement on. Very often the untamed place in the keeping of the sobered reputation that is but flash and smoke. Once in a great while, they deliver over one that glows with quenchless flame.

As for "Blue," something in the world beguiles judgment. There inheres in it the sentiment of the ballad theater at its fondest, as there inheres in the very honorable term, "jazz," the humor of the minstrel stage at its keenest. Conflict arises, then, between historic and aesthetic notions; between that which is beyond dispute admirable and that which, all allowance made for good intentions, all credit given for technical mastery and all acknowledgment granted for material success, is somewhat inexorable. A "Blue" rhapsody the untamed may declare American, and remain uncontradicted. Some day the sobered have got to answer whether the "Blue" is expressive fire or mere cold color.

### Random Ramblings

In one week the United States exported 3,174,000 bushels of grain that brought a good return in the way of employment at excellent wages to working men who had to go without the beer that grain would have made.

It has been said that the railways and the telegraph made the unity of the United States of America possible; perhaps the airways and the radio will do as much for the United States of Europe.

This from the Boston Transcript: "Among the other intelligence tests is that of originating a joke that will make everybody laugh without hurting anybody's feelings."

German architects are reported studying to improve the appearance of buildings as viewed from the air. More concrete evidence of flying progress?

There is a place in some men's lives where the omission of the "Mr." is disrespectful; another when it is a distinction.

Another indication that this is a summerless year: There has been no attempt made yet to swim the English Channel.

"There's always room at the top." Many of us have noticed this in trying to get a lower berth.

Though stockings are always purchased in pairs, they seldom run in pairs.

In a democracy political differences are much better than political indifference.

"Bigger and better" do not go together when applied to taxes.

South! Will Byrd follow the birds or will the birds follow Byrd.

How can a stabilized dollar contribute to a fluid currency?

Up with the windy. Here comes "Lindy."

### As the Pullman Porter Sees Us

"NO, gentlemen, a porter's job is no easy one, neither can it be learned in a day, no, nor a year. You might say a porter is born, not made, same as a poet."

Unless one raised his eyes he might have thought that it was the poet who was speaking. But it was the porter himself. He leaned against the washbasin, his lean serious face literally a brown study as he weighed his words with care and delivered them without a trace of southern dialect.

The three passengers lounged and listened expectantly, while the flat white prairie flowed past the windows, swiftly, monotonously, interminably. The Transcontinental had become like a transatlantic liner, where all differences of class, creed and color are forgotten and democracy craves to be amused.

"I guess you're right, porter," agreed the Grain Man. "I remember when the employees went on strike and a greenhorn had charge of the car. It took him an hour to get one berth made up and then he had it made wrong end to."

"That's just it. There's tricks in every trade. We bring them in raw from the States and weed them out. Say one out of five makes good and becomes a real addition to the road. He must possess two essential qualities, efficiency and integrity. People are always ready to blame the porter whenever anything gets strayed or stolen, and so he has got to be dependable."

"I won't say that once upon a time they hadn't some grounds for being suspicious. There are good and bad among porters same as among other professions, and there's plenty of temptation. Folks seem to delight in being careless with their belongings, especially their valuables, leaving them lying around all over the place. But once they miss them then there is a hullabaloo. Everyone is the culprit but the owner."

"I suppose the public is pretty careless?" encouraged the Traveler.

"Careless is right," continued the porter, straightening his peaked cap thoughtfully. "They leave their watches hanging on the hooks. They let their purses slide down behind the cushions. They move about the car and leave things behind. Then the bell rings and the hunt commences, pulling down the upper berths, pulling under baggage, getting down on hands and knees to peer under seats, and feeling all the time that you're under suspicion unless you prove your innocence by finding the lost article."

"But the washroom is the worst temptation. If I didn't keep my eye on the washroom they would be leaving half their jewelry behind. As it is I collect trinkets or toilet articles or something after every trip and turn them over to the conductor. He leaves them at the main office until they're sent for."

"Ever find anything of real value?" inquired the Grain Man.

"Well, the lady who lost it evidently thought it was valuable. It was her baby. She was so excited at arriving at her destination that she got off without it. Fortunately I discovered it just as the train was getting under way and rushed it out. Likely she would have had the law on me for stealing if I hadn't," and the porter's brown eyes twinkled in an otherwise somber countenance.

"One time a gentleman accused me of taking his bank-roll. The conductor wanted to search me. But I wouldn't submit to such an indignity. 'Arrest me if you want to,' I said, 'but I won't have anyone lay his hands on me.' They put handcuffs on me and took me to Calgary. I told them how the money was taken, but they wouldn't believe me. The man had slept with his window up, and his trousers hanging beside it. Someone just stuck his hand in from outside and found the wad. The judge dismissed the case and the officials apologized. It happened that a couple

of more folks were robbed at the same point from other trains, and that proved my contention. He was lucky he didn't lose his trousers also."

The train began to slow down and a huddle of box-like houses slid into the line of vision. A wooden elevator towered up like a windowless church, colossal in that level waste of snow.

"What a place to live!" ejaculated the Journalist. "You want to see it in the summer," defended the porter, "when the prairies are all blue and gold with flowers. I daresay it's lonely enough at this time of year though."

The train picked up speed again, and the Journalist returned to the subject.

"Do you find the women more difficult to get along with than the men?"

"I wouldn't say that, only you've got to handle them different. The most trying person I ever met was a man. He was that mean and bullying that I was ready to jump off the train. But I refused to notice it and treated him just as politely as the others. When I carried out his grips he shook my hand and said, 'You're a better man than I am, porter,' and when he let go there was a five spot in my palm. No, it is a matter of the individual. Taking them all in all the traveling public is a pretty fine bunch, and the decent ones amply compensate for the few black sheep."

The porter picked up a towel and polished the nearest basin reflectively.

"I reckon you need to be a philosopher to be a porter. Nothing can hurt you if you don't let it in. It's only the stupid or unhappy folks who make discord, and they arouse pity rather than resentment. They have got to pick on someone just to keep from feeling sorry for themselves. The kind of person I like to meet is the one who knows what he wants and isn't afraid to ask for it straight out—no buttering or beating around the bush. He demands service and usually pays for it like a gentleman."

"Your tips amount to quite a bit?"

"All depends on the run. Short journeys between big towns mean a lot more than long ones with few changes. Of course tips boost the salary considerably, or we couldn't get along at all. They run all the way from a dime to a tenner, but fluctuate generally between two bits and four on a short trip, and from one to two bucks on a long one."

"Depending upon the wealth of the giver, I presume?"

"No, sir. It's the medium fixed man who gives the most generously. The poor and rich are inclined to cling to what they've got. Then there are some who don't believe in honorariums at all, feeling that it is the railroad's business to pay its employees. They might be right too, only unfortunately the management doesn't see it that way."

"How long have you been in the game, porter?" asked the Traveler.

"Nearly thirty years."

"And you like it?"

"Well, I can't say that I like traveling. I had rather be an electrician. I studied for it and passed an examination. I would like to get more time to read and think. I am very partial to poetry."

"Did you ever hear of Paul Laurence Dunbar?" tried the Journalist at random.

"I have all his works. He was a great poet. And Booker T. Washington: he was another great Negro. They show that it is thought, not race or color, that makes for greatness. I read Emerson, Carlyle, Thoreau, Whitman, Burroughs—when I'm at home. Winnipeg is my home. We're pretty near there now." He stepped to the doorway, then paused. "Better look around, gentlemen, and see that you're not leaving anything behind. Thank you."

L. R.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS. EVEN while Paris is thinking of Atlantic crossings in terms of airplanes, comes the timely announcement of a Frenchman's construction of a new type of boat to be known as the hydroglider, capable, it is maintained, of reaching New York from Cherbourg in 84 hours. The inventor, Adrien Rémy, states he expects to start from these shores about the middle of August for America. His hydroglider is an extraordinary-looking ship. The body proper of the boat rests on two water-tight pontoons 22 meters long, 2 meters beam, and 2 meters high. They are trapezoidal in shape. The body or cabin is 8 meters long, 4.5 meters wide, and 4 meters high. Here are the operating compartment, sleeping chambers, and space for the engines, which drive three propellers. The boat can go backward simply by reversing the propellers and is steered by turning the engines. Gasoline and oil tanks are situated in the floats. The model seen recently on the Seine appeared to function admirably, but the average Frenchman will probably wait for the hydroglider to reach New York and return in the time estimated before he starts investigating about booking a passage to America.

It has been suggested by some that the day of the arcade is past. Not so. Arcades are fashionable again since those luxurious ones have been added off the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. The visitor for the first time here may not realize it, but a great change has come over this famous avenue. Increasingly, it is becoming the center for the richest shop-window displays. Hotels, theaters and the like are joining the showrooms of the big automobile manufacturers. When, therefore, an arcade is opened off the Champs-Élysées it is a sign that its popularity has come again. After all, who would imagine Venice, for instance, without its arcades, and who would not miss very much the arcades along the Rue de Rivoli in Paris, were they not there? The arcade by the Champs-Élysées has plenty of walking and even sitting space. It has music and flowers, and shops that simply entreat you to part with your sou.

Is the "otroï," an unmitigated nuisance in France, at last to go? Every town in France has what is known as its "otroï," or dues which must be paid on the entry of certain articles of merchandise and foodstuffs. In other words, a miniature customs. The person journeying in an automobile is not now so often stopped as he used to be. Theoretically, the contents of a car should be inspected and assessed before entering a town. It has been found, however, that in practice an automobilist is not often carrying goods on which a duty could be placed, and generally an automobile can pass with a wave of the hand and a salute. In Paris it is more difficult. Your gasoline must be measured before going out of the city and taxed, on coming back in, if you return with more than you took out. The whole ceremony strikes the foreigner as a little medieval.

It is, therefore, not only many Frenchmen, but also many foreigners, who will welcome the lead given in abolishing the octroi by the glove-manufacturing city of Grenoble. A city merchant, a certain M. Garguille, found out that Grenoble expended 40 francs on maintaining its octroi in order to bring in a revenue of 100 francs. He argued it was not worth it, considering the time wasted, the unproductive work necessitated in keeping up the octroi, and the increased prices on food and other things which the octroi influenced. He won his point, and the octroi goes on January 1 of next year. French newspapers are calling for the example set by Grenoble to be followed by other cities and towns.

The great picture gallery, the Louvre, is soon to be enriched by a self-portrait of Rembrandt. The authenticity of this painting, owned by the sculptor, Alfred Boucher, who is presenting it to the Louvre, was for some time in doubt. The Louvre could not accept it until satisfied it was a genuine Rembrandt. Proof of this has now been given by that etcher and art connoisseur, Charles Cop-

pier. M. Coppier has stated that the picture is not only a Rembrandt, but from the "bret de velours" worn by the artist and from other features of the picture it is possible to put it down as having been painted while he was residing at Brudestraat. He painted himself as seated near a window, a window facing the sea, with the light playing on his face.

It is an old story now of how generously this capital opened its arms to the visiting American aviators who flew across the Atlantic, but it is worth remarking that with the same cordiality it welcomed the first German woman flier to arrive here since the war. This identifies again the French viewpoint of the internationality of anything to do with the air. Fräulein Thea Rasche arrived here in a small Siemens plane.

English-speaking visitors to Paris will acclaim the enterprise of the Paris police force, which has commenced giving its members regular instruction in English. The first course has been held, attended by twenty agents de police. Mastering sixty words per lesson, for twenty lessons, the teacher, Jean Confida, believes they will be able to give satisfactory directions to the English or American traveler in their own tongue. A few of the police do speak English now, but there has hitherto been no systematic effort made for them to study in groups. This is one more sign that English is being increasingly tackled here. It is said, for example, that anyone seeking a job in Paris is asked at once if he or she can speak English, and it is in fact almost essential today to know the language in order to be employed by the leading houses.

Once again the Prince of Wales has been here. On his last official visit, he opened the Canadian hotel in the Cité Universitaire of the University of Paris. Now it has been to lay the corner stone of the British hotel. The site selected is near the Belgian hotel, which is almost ready to be opened, in the neighborhood of the Porte de Gentilly. The British building will face southward and will be in a park, containing ample playing fields, of forty-three acres. At the hotel 300 students can be looked after. There is no private dining room. This is, nevertheless, no drawback, but rather an advantage in that it coincides with one of the main ideas of the founders of the Cité Universitaire, namely, that students of various nationalities should mingle together as much as possible. To this end a dining hall has been provided at a common clubhouse. Here the students can take their meals together. The clubhouse will also contain swimming baths and facilities for indoor recreation. Ancient fortifications, obsolete relics of the past, were dismantled to make way for this Cité Universitaire.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their utility, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### The Monitor and School Art

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to express my appreciation, as a parent and as an educator, for the interesting and helpful articles that are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on various phases of school art.

The Monitor is a veritable storehouse of daily inspiration for all classes and types of people. It is not merely informative, but achieves its results synthetically. Its pages contain news that express progress in thinking and action along every line of human endeavor. Its appeal is universal and every day more people awake to its great sphere of usefulness in enriching daily living.

STANLEY G. BRENEISER, Director Santa Maria School of Art, Santa Maria, Calif.